

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL

Women's Institutes Fiftieth Anniversary



VOLUME 7
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FEBRUARY
1947

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No Tag Ends for N. S. Farmers

There was a time, not so many years ago, when farmers appeared to trust no one, not even each other. Anyone familiar with the early history of the farm movement can give plenty of evidence on that point.

But that universal distrust is fast giving way to intelligent alignment. Farmers who belong to co-operatives have discovered that they're no longer at the mercy of the buyer. No longer can they be played one against the other, and worn down to a lower price. Now they have bargaining power. New confidence, new pride in their status, new hope for the future have appeared since farmers began to taste the benefits of working together in a common cause.

Where once they hoped someone would do something for them, farmers have now learned that, through the power of their own group muscles, they can now do it for themselves — or at least they can push the lever that puts someone else to work doing it. They know that when they make a just demand in a united voice there's no power that dare ignore or openly oppose that demand. The best the opposition can do is try to sidetrack it, or to create dissention among farmers themselves by playing one group against another, or to make implementation seem so complicated that it won't appear worth the effort.

But farmers have got wise to these manoeuvres, too. They can recognize attempts at sand-bagging and sabotage. Such tactics are succeeding, not in dividing farm groups, but in consolidating them and concentrating their demands.

Nowhere is this truer than in Nova Scotia, where the N.S. Farmers' Association has its eyes on its goal and is steadily, unswervingly approaching it. The association wants all farm products brought under compulsory collective bargaining legislation. This wish appeared well on the way to fulfilment when the Natural Products Marketing Bill was introduced last year. But before the legislature had got through with the bill it had been cut and pulled and torn until it covered only apples, poultry and wool — products which had already gone a long way in collective marketing.

That wasn't good enough for the N.S. Farmers' Association. At its recent annual meeting the association

asked in a determined voice — not one whit weaker for its politeness — that the government cut out its monkey business and give farmers what they want — provision for compulsory collective bargaining for all farm products.

Nova Scotia farmers know what they want. Their demands are fair and just. And if they keep on strongly insisting that those demands be met, it won't be long until they have a marketing act which recognizes that apples, poultry and wool are not the only natural products marketed by farmers in the province.

Women's Institute Celebrates 50 Years

The Journal is pleased to co-operate with the Women's Institute in observing the 50th year of that fine organization. It may well be a matter of pride to Canadians that what has become a great international movement among rural women had its beginnings in this country. The story of those beginnings is told and illustrated on other pages of this issue.

To many hundreds of rural communities the Institute has brought incalculable good in promoting understanding and in developing skills in home and community arts, in health and education and citizenship.

We are glad to add our congratulations to the many already received.

Our Cover Picture

shows the charter members of the Mother Institute of Stoney Creek, Ontario. Standing, left to right: Mrs. John Budge, Winona; Mrs. Fred E. Madden, Stoney Creek; Mrs. George Gliddin, Vinemount, president Vinemount Institute; Mrs. J. McKinley Morden, Hamilton. Sitting: Mrs. John B. Smith, Mrs. B. E. Thompson, Mrs. George Millen, Mrs. Walter Denne (now 92) and Mrs. Harry P. Van Wagner. Three other still living charter members were unavoidably absent.

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Prosperity in Sheep's Clothing

by J. S. Cram

NEW LIFE has suddenly appeared in the Maritime sheep industry. After many years of struggling along, it has suddenly begun to flourish. Maritime farmers marketed well over $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many sheep and lambs in 1946 as the average in the 1935-39 period; and there was a much bigger proportion of good ones.

The Maritimes have led all Canada in development of the sheep industry over the past few years. While the three Eastern provinces increased their production by 161 per cent, Canada as a whole gained only 61 percent.

There must be a reason for this regional increase at a time when sheep had to compete strongly against cows, hogs and poultry for a short supply of feed and pasture. There is only one thing that could explain why the Maritimes spurred ahead of the rest of the country. This is that in 1939 the Maritimes started selling lambs on carcass grade, while the rest of the country went on in the old way.

Carcass grading brought Maritime farmers the full value for their lambs, without short prices or commissions for drovers. It also showed farmers with poor stock the need for improvement, and when they got better stock their returns zoomed.

All this increase in returns encouraged farmers to keep more sheep, and they've been increasing their flocks ever since. While all other classes of livestock have retreated from their wartime peaks, sheep numbers have been steadily mounting.

But the benefits of carcass grading were not generally recognized when it was introduced. It was opposed, loudly or passively, by most farmers, drovers and large buyers. It's easy to see that the farmers' opposition grew from tall

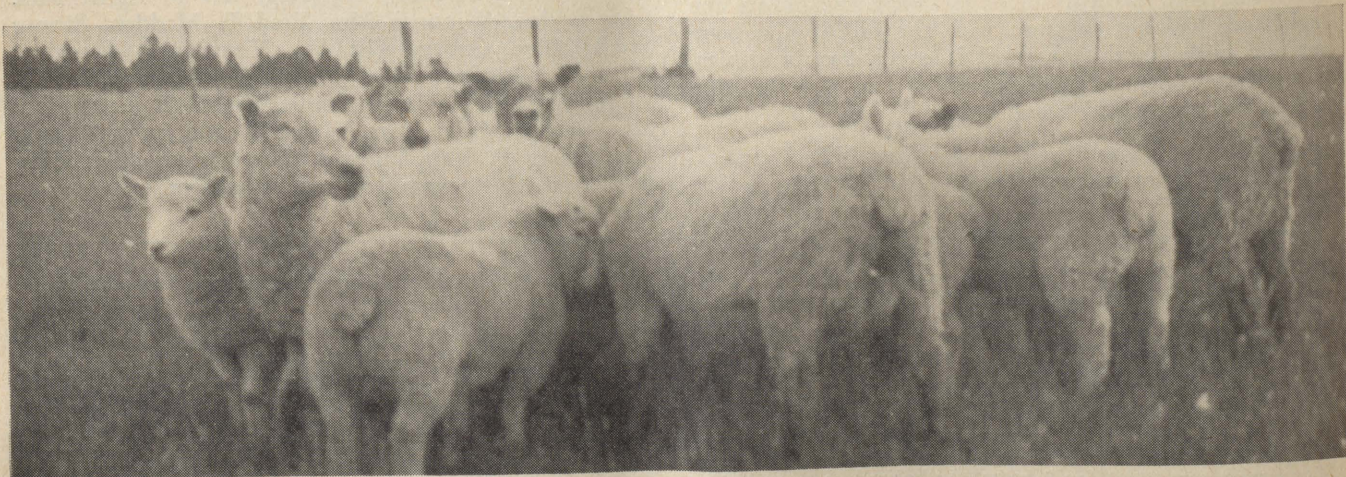
Maritime lamb sales have increased by 161% since pre-war years, under the double stimulus of ready markers and rail grading. But flocks still don't bring their owners as much as they might.

tales planted by drovers who didn't like losing the commission they sliced off the farmer's cheque. As farmers saw how the system worked, and that it gave them full returns from their lambs without handing middlemen a sizeable chunk, they came to its support. They realized then where all the horrible stories had originated; and although there is still some opposition to lamb grading from people who would like to get back where they could take their slice, their teeth have been drawn. The advantages of carcass grading have become widely known; and there is now considerable demand from other parts of Canada for information on lamb grading.

Although this was a new way for Maritime farmers to sell their lambs in 1939 it had been the standard practice for the trade in New Zealand since 1922, in the United States since 1927 and in Great Britain since 1931. There was plenty of solid evidence to show that carcass grading was helpful in boosting sales, as it made it possible to buy lambs at any distance, with definite knowledge of what they would be like.

Canada's experience with rail grading of hogs had shown that it was practical to extend grading from the trade to the farmer, so that he too could have the advantage of knowing that he was getting full returns from his product. And there was no reason why the practice of

(Continued on Page 5)



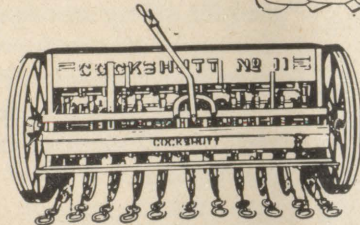
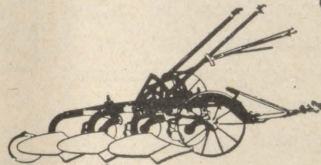
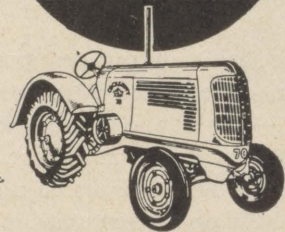
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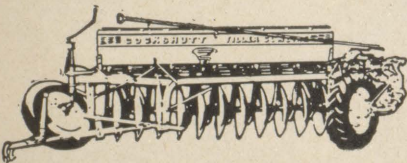


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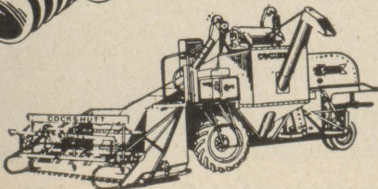
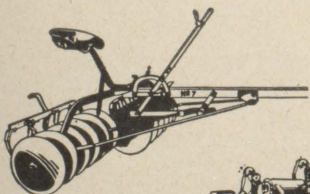
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The Land We Live On Reading What Our Soils Say

by W. A. DeLong

The crops a soil is fitted to grow are indicated by the size of the particles in the plowed layer. For easy identification these particles in mineral soils are classified in four main groups. These are fine gravel, sand, silt and clay.

Twelve or less fine gravel particles placed side by side in a straight line will reach an inch; but it takes 12 to 1,200 sand particles, 1,200 to 12,000 silt particles or 12,000 or more clay particles to cover the same distance.

The coarser particles — gravel, sand and silt — are formed through the splitting action of frost and water and the grinding action of rock-laden glaciers and streams. To produce clay it takes these forces plus the chemical action of water.

From the classes of particles most abundant in their surface layer, mineral soils have been divided into four main classes — gravelly soils, sandy soils, loams and clays. These are general in our good farming areas, but often occur in mixtures such as sandy loam or clay loam.

Gravelly soils are not very suitable for general farming, but orchards often do all right on them. Sandy loam, which contains less than 20 percent of silt and clay, are earlier than the clays, giving them an advantage for truck farming.

Clays contain more than 50 percent of clay particles. They are more difficult to work than sandy soils, but are suitable for growing general farm crops.

Loams consist of from 20 to 50 percent each of sand and silt, and up to 30 percent of clay. Very easy to work, they are suitable for a wide variety of crops.

Besides these mineral soils, we have organic soils, which are also important in low-lying areas. While mineral soils may carry from a mere trace to 15 percent organic content, the amount in organic soils ranges from 20 to 95 percent. Typical soils of this class contain 80 percent organic matter.

Organic soils are formed from plants which thrive in marshes, bogs and swamps. When these plants die they are covered with water, so that the organic matter is preserved from rapid decay, and form organic soils. These soils are divided into two main groups — peats and mucks — according to the stage of decay of the original plant material.

In mucks, decay has gone far enough that the stem and leaf structure can no longer be detected; but in peats, decay is much less complete. Peat is too coarse and fibrous, and too low in plant food to encourage good crop growth. But muck is of greater agricultural value.

Mucks are high in humus and nitrogen, and Quebec mucks are richer in calcium than Maritime mucks. However, they generally are low in potassium and phosphorous, and often deficient in other plant foods.

Danger Signals

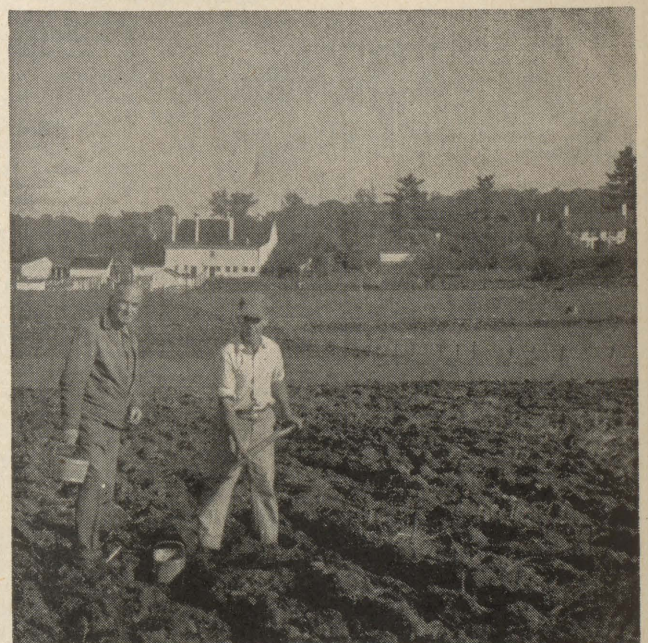
Dried-up streams and gullied slopes are two of the most obvious signs that all is not well with our land. Other danger signals noticed by more observant farmers are yields declining year by year, thorns taking over pastures, and wells drying up. All these signs point the same warning — we must conserve our resources or Nature will drive us off the land.

Interest in soil conservation has been stimulated by Farm Forum discussions and magazine articles. But more attention must be paid to one particular aspect of conservation before we can hope to do a job — we must know how to work with Nature instead of fighting against her.

This is the second in a series of articles explaining how our soil is made and how it works. It describes the kinds of soil that are most important in Eastern Canada, and tells what they are naturally best fitted to do.

In their natural state mucks are often used for growing cranberries and blueberries; and when drained they are good for most green vegetables and some roots. However, draining is such a costly process that it may not be warranted unless there is a good market close at hand.

Our next article in this series will deal with the lower levels of soil, which are just as important as the surface in growing crops.



J. A. Eccles, Sweetsburg, and his farm manager, Mr. Whitehead, consider it good business to go out with a shovel to take a look at their soil.

Prosperity in Sheep's Clothing

(Continued from Page 2)

selling by grade, followed by the trade in other countries with lambs and by farmers in this country with hogs, should not be equally good for the lamb business in Canada. So it was decided to inaugurate lamb sale by grade in the Maritimes — with very happy results.

Six years of carcass grading have shown a big improvement in Maritime lambs. This is shown by a big rise in Grade A lambs, with a corresponding decrease in C and D. In 1939, when 1,500 head were graded, 19.6% went into the A bracket, with 32.5% grading B, 32.1% C and 15.8% D. By 1946, when almost 25,000 head were graded, the percentage of Grade A lambs had more than doubled, accounting for 47% of the total. The proportion of Grade B stayed almost level at 33%; but Grade C was down to 17% and Grade D to 3.3%.

That's a big gain for those six years. But these figures show other things besides this gain. They show that less than half the lambs in the Maritimes are good enough to go in the top grade. And that fact points to several weaknesses in the industry.

These weaknesses have been observed by the man in charge of lamb grading in the Maritimes — J. W. Graham, District Fieldman for the Live Stock and Poultry Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, who is stationed at Moncton. Mr. Graham is noted for his conscientiousness and his courage, as well as for his keen power of observation. He fought a hard battle to put lamb grading over, so that farmers would get better returns from their stock. But, now that this has been done, he still isn't satisfied. He won't be content until all the lambs sold in the Maritimes are of good market type, so that farmers can get the highest possible returns.

Mr. Graham knows that lambs are primarily machines for turning grass and other feed into meat that will whet people's appetites. He also knows what sort of lamb it takes to provide the cuts that will make people pay good prices, smack their lips and come back for more. And he is convinced that most of the sheep being raised aren't the right sort of machine to do that job under Maritime conditions.

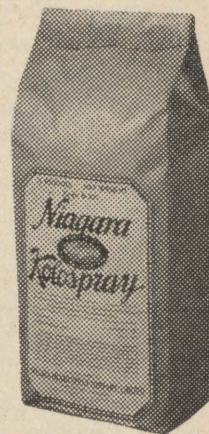
Nor has he been content to observe these shortcomings. He is anxious to remove them. His studies of sheep breeds, lamb carcasses and people's tastes has led him to follow work on sheep improvement until he found an answer to that question: "How can we produce a more suitable type of lamb?"

I'm not going to tell you about either his observations or his conclusions. I'll leave that to Mr. Graham himself, with the promise that he'll do a convincing job on it in the next issue of the *Journal*.

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Starting Chicks Off Right

by N. Nikolaiczuk

EXPORT contracts with Great Britain will absorb all the surplus eggs which can be produced in Canada in 1947. This market requires heavy deliveries of fall and winter eggs, for which premiums will be paid. To get these fall eggs more early chicks are needed. From the producer's standpoint this means a longer brooding period and, therefore, higher brooding costs for fuel, feed and labour. The higher cost of production will be offset by the quality of the pullets housed and better egg prices during the months of September and October. However, more attention will have to be paid to brooding, so the chicks will get off to a good start.

Chick orders should be placed as early as possible, regardless of the date of delivery desired. Hatcherymen make settings according to orders received and hatching capacity, and their ability to deliver chicks is dependent upon demand stated well in advance. The quality of chicks purchased is important to the success of the entire enterprise. The breeding will show in the productivity of the birds at maturity. Orders for chicks should be placed with a reliable hatchery operating under approved regulations. The sanitary routine followed by these hatcheries is an assurance against diseased stock. Selection of individual hens for these flocks adds the guarantee of good breed type, while the R.O.P. sires heading up the mating pens are the offspring of good breeding stock. The prospective purchaser is assured of securing disease-free chicks of good breeding from approved hatcheries.

Prepare Brooding House in Advance

The brooder house should be thoroughly scraped, brushed down, washed and disinfected between seasons. A reserve of fuel for the stove and needed repairs to the equipment must be arranged for beforehand.

Some days in advance of the chicks' arrival the equipment should be tested to discover whether it operates satisfactorily. A good time to do this is while drying out the house. Finally, toward the end of this testing period, a

To get the most out of the premium for fall eggs we need more early-hatched chicks. Here are some good, practical suggestions that will help to increase next fall's egg cheques.

litter of straw, shavings or peat moss is spread over the floor. The temperature when the thermometer is suspended from the edge of the hover, should be adjusted to read 95°F. two inches off the floor.

Upon arrival of the chicks, papers are spread over the litter, and feed and water containers are spaced at regular intervals around the hover. Ten feet of feeding space and several shallow water founts are required per 100 chicks. Scattering loose starter mash on the paper encourages immediate feeding. After the brood is set, an enclosure made of ten inch boards or a band of tin will confine the chicks to a small area close to the source of heat.

Progressive Adjustments in Brooding

Heat is a vital factor. A temperature of 95°F. at the edge of the hover and two inches off the floor is required by chicks for the first ten days. An adjustment downward to equal 5° per week will gradually lower the hover temperature to 75°, where it should be maintained during the early spring months for chicks over four weeks of age.

A recently tested feeding plan to eliminate "pasting up" has been shown to be effective. It consists of feeding chick size scratch grain for the first two to three days. Thereafter, starter mash is fed in the hoppers. With an early hatched brood, a liberal scattering of chick size scratch grain over the mash is recommended after four to five weeks. At this time the original feed hopper space should be doubled.

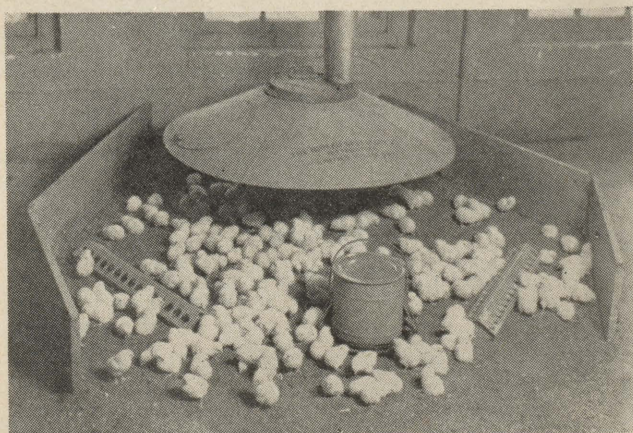
To prevent piling and crowding, roosts are suggested at the age of four to five weeks. As the chicks grow older, ventilation is required to keep the atmosphere fresh and free of odours. Window ventilation is quite satisfactory, but drafts must be avoided.

Disease Prevention

The most common disease to which chicks are susceptible at three to four weeks of age is coccidiosis. Transfer from adult stock, improper and infrequent cleaning, and crowding are important factors contributing to serious outbreaks. 250 to 300 chicks six to eight weeks of age will tax the capacity of a 10' x 12' house. Every care should be exercised to avoid introduction of disease from mature stock. The most reliable method of prevention where small numbers of chicks are brooded is to change the litter at least once a week. Dryness of the litter is very important in the prevention program.

Plan for Pastures

A permanent pasture of legumes or grasses offers the earliest forage. A sowing of fall rye has a similar advantage.



Chicks need plenty of brooder and feeder space.

Early hatched and well grown chicks, for which pasturage has been planned and prepared, can undergo a hardening-off period. The method is superior to direct transfer to a range shelter where no heat is available. There is less setback, and crowding is relieved during the day when birds are usually very active.

Provision for proper conditions during the brooding period is one of the foundations of profitable performance as adults. Early hatching magnifies the importance of proper brooding. Thrifty, well-grown and healthy chicks with good range to grow on have made every chance of developing into pullets that will lay a lot of eggs when prices are at their peak.

Collective Bargaining Is Approved for N.S. Wool

Wool will be the first farm product to come under provincial collective bargaining in Nova Scotia. The newly appointed N.S. Marketing Board has approved the organization of a wool marketing scheme under the regulations of the N.S. Natural Products Marketing Act.

R. J. MacSween, Director of Marketing and chairman of the new Board, states that steps will be taken at once to register all wool growers in the province so that they may proceed with the organization of the scheme and have it ready to handle the 1947 wool clip.

Farm Security Bolstered By New Ontario Plan

A plan for compensation in case of accidents, as well as hospital care for all members of the farm family and full-time employees, was outlined to the 400 delegates to the tenth annual convention of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture in Toronto.

The proposed compensation plan is only in its initial stages of development, but is somewhat similar in principle to the Workmen's Compensation Act. As outlined by President K. W. Betzner it appeared likely to give farmers and their families more security than they have ever had.

The matter has already been taken up with the Workmen's Compensation Board and with ministers of the Ontario government, Mr. Betzner reported. Actuaries had worked out a rate of \$4 per year for \$1,000 accident insurance, provided all farmers in the province participated in the scheme.

This rate would cover the farmer, his wife and hired help, while babies and junior members of the family would come under a \$2 for \$500 insurance rate. This would give farm families and hired help complete medical, surgical and hospital care in case of accident.

To secure this plan it would be necessary for every farm family in Ontario to enter the scheme. Just how this could be worked out had not been decided, but there had been a suggestion that county councils might approve a plan to add the rate to tax collections. It would relieve the counties of many claims for patients unable to pay for hospital care.

"This plan, should it be put into action, would give farm

families protection which they have never had before," said Mr. Betzner. "It would not be just compensation while they are working at farm tasks, but 24 hours a day. It makes this protection available at one-quarter its previous cost, and makes it applicable to everybody on the farm."

The plan got a very favourable reception. Delegates were urged to build up support for it back home, as the government was reluctant to pass any compulsory legislation along this line until public opinion was built up to demand it.

Order Package Bees Without Delay

Those planning to import package bees in the spring are advised by the Bee Division, Dominion Experimental Farms to place their orders at once to avoid disappointment.

Many large shippers are already booked to capacity for April and early May of this year. There are some shippers, however, who will still accept orders for April; but it would be advisable to get in touch with them without delay if April or early May delivery is desired.

The sugar situation has not improved recently, but it is expected some sugar may be granted to established beekeepers who import packages to replace colonies destroyed. Men who served in the war desiring to re-establish an apiary given up on enlistment may be granted sufficient sugar to carry the bees until the honey flow starts. For full details concerning the allocation of sugar permits, the beekeeper should write to the Provincial Apiarist of the province in which he lives.

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Training and Pruning Apple Trees

by A. N. Nussey

ANYONE familiar with fruit growing knows that work is not confined to simply harvesting the crop in September and October. There are other operations which must be carried out; and one of the most important of these is training and pruning trees.

It might be well to ask ourselves why we prune, and if our present pruning program is adequate. Are we pruning too heavily or not heavily enough? Are we training our young trees properly?

The purpose of pruning at any particular time depends on the age and development of the tree. At planting time and during the early years of its life the purpose is to train and shape the tree. The training which the young tree receives will influence its structural strength and will determine its ability to support heavy yields in later years.

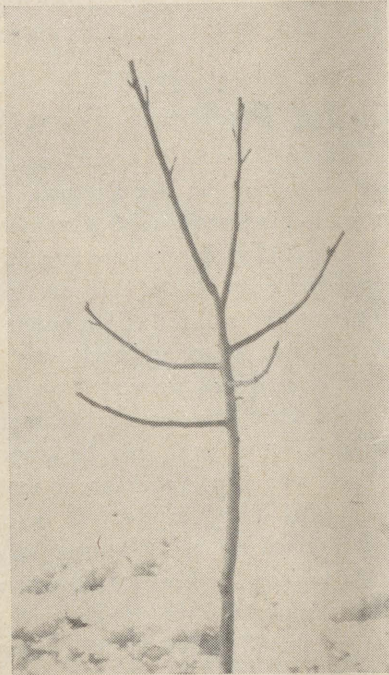
When dealing with a mature tree the purpose of pruning is to maintain the correct shape, limit the height, and facilitate spraying and harvesting.

The time to prune in the Province of Quebec is in March and the early part of April. Pruning should not be done during the fall or mid-winter in this province because of the danger of winter killing at the pruning cuts. In the milder parts of Canada fall or winter pruning is usually successful.

From the standpoint of training, the distribution of scaffold limbs of the tree is determined during the first few years of its life. In general this early shaping of the tree should be accomplished with the minimum amount of pruning. From past experience it has been generally accepted that young trees which receive the minimum amount of pruning during the training period of their early years are almost always larger in size and fruit earlier than young trees more heavily pruned.

Let us consider the one-year-old nursery-grown tree. When we receive this tree from the nursery it will be an

The shape of a mature apple tree is influenced by the training it receives in the first two or three years of its life. Good training, coupled with adequate pruning, will materially aid the mature tree in producing high yields of fine fruit.



This two-year-old tree shows limited first season terminal growth, as a result of dry weather and limited root surface.

unbranched whip four to six feet in height. When this whip is set in its permanent location in the orchard it should be cut back to about forty inches in height. Heading the whip back to this height will encourage the development of a good selection of well spaced lateral branches. Since the root of the young tree has been considerably reduced in size during this transplanting period the tree may not form any large lateral branches during the first season. However, if growing conditions have been good during the following season the tree will have formed several strong lateral branches.

If a good branch has developed about two feet above the ground it can be selected as the lower limb. Three or four additional branches spaced about eight inches apart along the trunk, and radiating in different directions, should be retained. A central upright branch is retained as a leader. From this leader additional lateral branches may be allowed to grow if necessary.

Consider now the two-year old nursery tree. When we receive this tree from the nursery it will usually have several lateral branches and it will be necessary to select a leader and four or five well spaced laterals to form the scaffold limbs of the future tree. When the tree is set in its permanent location these selected laterals are usually headed back about one-third of their length, dominance being given to the leader which is left slightly longer than the others. Only limited growth may occur during the first season but normal growth should take place during the following season and secondary branches will be formed.

The pruning adapted to three, four and five-year old trees is designed to maintain the proper relationship between the branches which make up the scaffold system. Very light pruning is required. It consists largely of removing laterals running into the centre of the tree, and thinning out where they are interfering. No branch or leader should be allowed to become much larger than the others, use being made of the dwarfing effect of pruning to keep large branches from getting too far in the lead over others, resulting in an unbalanced tree. This can be accomplished by cutting back the branches showing excessive growth.

When the tree is six or seven years old the leader may be headed back to a well placed outward-growing lateral, providing the main scaffold limbs are satisfactorily established.

Assuming that a bearing tree has been properly trained during the early years of its life, only an annual light

corrective type of pruning will be necessary. In general, pruning in bearing trees will involve the removal of interfering branches, watersprouts from the centre of the tree and any diseased or broken branches. In no case should it involve the removal of large limbs except in cases of extreme necessity.

It is generally agreed that moderate pruning will improve the size and color of the fruit, but at the expense of the total yield. Therefore, it might be advisable to practice light annual pruning and supplement this by thinning the fruit, thus maintaining leaf surface and high yield.

U.S. Agriculture Looks Ahead

by Clinton Anderson
U.S. Secretary of Agriculture

Since Canada is so closely linked with the United States, this statement from the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture should provide plenty of good for thought here. Of special interest is Mr. Anderson's comment on parity living.

During the war, total U.S. agricultural production increased to a point more than a third above the 1935-39 prewar average. This amazing increase is due to many factors, but primarily it is due to mechanization, better varieties, greater use of fertilizer, better soil conservation, and all around improvements in the techniques of farm management — not to mention good prices and plain patriotism. The problem, which this brings up and which I have stressed to farmers all over the Nation is this: Where are we going to find a market for this increased productivity? . . .

From the standpoint of domestic consumption of agricultural products we know that the outlook depends primarily on what happens in the rest of our economy. The first plank in our agricultural program must be a high level of employment at good wages for consumers . . .

The next two years will be a time to get our fences repaired, both figuratively and literally. It will be a time to get our mortgage indebtedness down and our savings up. Though it may not be expedient now to make the improvement on our farms which we want to make because of the present high cost, the next two years will be a time to salt away the savings which will enable us to do these things later. . .

In our planning we must also consider whether our farms are adequate to utilize the efficiencies of today's agriculture. This means adequacy in capital, in machinery, and in land resources . . . Our preoccupation with the war and the general rising level of farm income have somewhat obscured the fact that many of our farms are woefully inadequate in size and other resources . . . If present trends continue, these farmers will be left further and further behind in the race for economic survival . . .

Finally, during this two-year period I think we should give thought to parity of farm living as well as to parity of income. To achieve parity of farm living we need to improve rural school facilities, increase the number of rural hospitals, extend rural electrification, and bring about many other advancements which contribute to an improved standard of living.

Nova Scotia Department Is Reorganized

The Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Marketing is being re-organized. Under the new plan the various divisions will be grouped under eight branches, with a director heading each. These eight branches are:

Agricultural Engineering Services, with Angus Banting as director, to look after drainage, refrigeration, lightning rods and other farm engineering problems.

Animal and Poultry Services — director to be named: animal husbandry, animal health, poultry husbandry, dairy herd improvement and agricultural societies and exhibitions.

Chemistry, Soils and Fertilizer Services, with Dr. George R. Smith as director: Limestone, soil surveys, soil fertility and soil management and conservation.

Dairy Services, director W. J. Bird: Creameries, fluid milk and milk products.

Extension Services, director W. V. Longley: Agricultural representatives, junior clubs, home economics and Women's Institutes.

Field Crop Services, director, Kenneth Cox: Agronomy, farm management and the college farm.

Horticulture and Biology Services, director C. M. Collins: Horticulture, botany, bacteriology, apiculture, entomology, rural beautification and college grounds and gardens.

Marketing Services, director R. J. MacSween: Livestock, fruits, vegetables, and co-operative associations.

Nova Scotia Agricultural College, acting principal Kenneth Cox. All directors and various other staff members will serve as N.S.A.C. professors or instructors during the college year.

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Evicting Unwanted Tenants

Now is the most vulnerable time in the life cycle of the warble life. By treating your cattle as soon as lumps appear on their backs you can save them a lot of running next summer, and keep the grubs from ruining hides in the future.

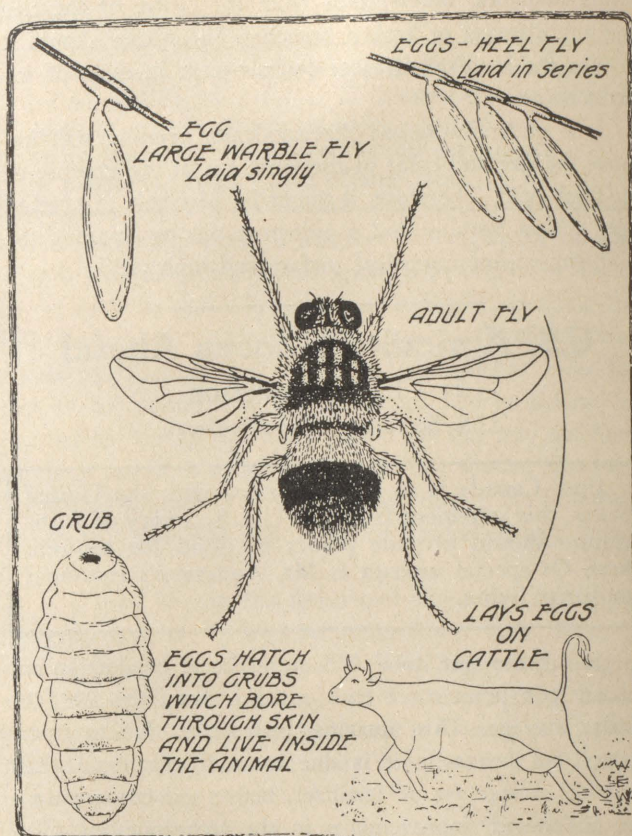
by W. E. Whitehead

AT THIS TIME of the year, grubs of the warble fly are slowly, but surely making their way through the body tissues of cattle. Before long, these will appear in the form of the familiar lumps on the backs of infested animals.

Not until then can we ascertain whether animals have escaped an infestation whose cycle began last summer. At that time, eggs that are responsible for the grubs were laid on the legs and lower parts of the body by brightly coloured flies that somewhat resemble bumblebees; the grubs, on hatching, penetrate the animal's hide and begin their parasitic life.

The injury caused by warble flies is twofold. What we are most concerned with at this time of the year is the injury to the hides. Apart from the damage to the tissues of the body, which is considerable when many grubs are present, these same grubs puncture the most valuable part of the animal's hide. The hole is first used by the grub for breathing during the completion of its growth and later, as a means of leaving the animal, at which time it falls to the ground and enters a short pupal, or resting stage. A hide bearing five or more holes is of second class grade. Not only does such a hide realize a lower price, but it lowers the production of best quality leather.

The second phase of injury is caused by the activities of the flies in the summer. Although the fly only lays eggs and is otherwise harmless, cattle become terror-stricken by its presence which results in "gadding." This, in turn,



These drawings show the stages the warble passes through from the time the fly lays the egg until the grub has reached its nest under the animal's skin.

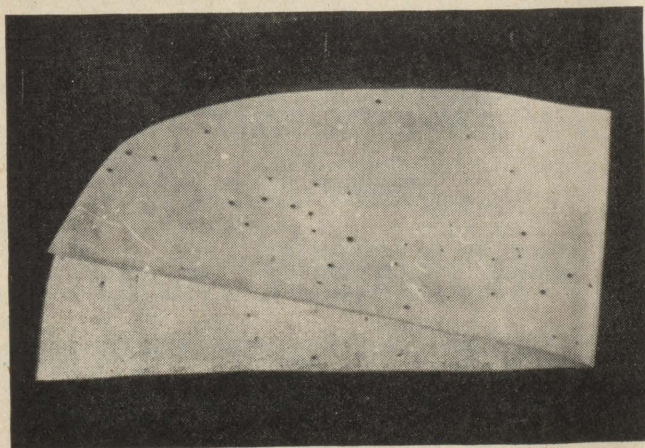
results in a reduction in the yield of milk, loss of flesh and sometimes physical injury.

The most effective time to apply control measures against the warble fly is when the grubs have reached the back of the animal. This can be ascertained by detecting the lumps which can be felt by passing a hand over the animal's back. Different materials have been used, but the one giving the best results is a derris wash. While this may be made at home, it is cheaper and generally more satisfactory to use one of the commercial preparations. These may usually be obtained from co-operatives and concerns handling insecticides. Directions accompany the material.

Three or four applications are made, the first as soon as the lumps appear. In Quebec this is during March. Derris wash may be applied with a cloth, although a worn, stiff brush is better for the early applications as it removes the scabs, thus enabling the wash to reach the grubs quicker.

Co-operative community efforts have given excellent results in some districts. Where such organization is not practicable, individual effort well repays for the outlay involved. A few years ago, systematic warble control was practiced on the Macdonald College herd and after two years warbles almost disappeared.

D.D.T. has, so far, not been found satisfactory for the control of warble flies.



This is a typical hide that has been ruined by warble grubs burrowing through it.

New Life for Stricken Land

by John Snedden

GREAT new opportunities for Eastern Canadian agriculture are foreseen in the statement that Canada as a whole is to have a Farm Rehabilitation Administration. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, says that legislation for this purpose will be brought down at this session of Parliament. This represents a real victory for the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and other farm organizations that for years have fought for such a development.

Although few details were given by Mr. Gardiner, the scheme may be expected to cover flood control, rebuilding of dykes, drainage, soil conservation and development of marsh and bush lands.

To appreciate the great possibilities of this development it is necessary to know something about what has been done in the West. There, Dominion and Provincial governments and farmers have all co-operated under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. The West had suffered badly from the land boom of thirty years ago, when wheat-mad settlers tore up millions of acres that should have stayed in sod. Throughout the twenties more and more tractors went to work to pulverize the soil and remove its last shred of protection, leaving it at the mercy of the ever-blowing winds.

Then came the drought of the early thirties. The wind picked up the fine dry dust that had once been fertile soil and deposited it along fence rows, at the bottom of gullies and against buildings, leaving the land hard-packed and unfruitful. Year after year farmers worked this hard land and put in their seed, only to have the seedlings wither or be cut off by drifting sand. In midday it would become dark



Above: These waves of sand took over what had been a productive field in Southern Saskatchewan.
Right: But P.F.R.A. brought in irrigation water, and crops again flourished in the reclaimed fields.

as night, as black blizzards swept across the southern prairies.

By 1935 drought and wind had brought the land in Canada's dust bowl to the verge of permanent ruin, and farmers to poverty and despair. Not only was the best soil gone from large areas, but there was no water for beast or man. Farmers began stacking their few remaining possessions on trucks or wagons, and moving north.

Thousands of farm families in the West were rescued from despair when P.F.R.A. snatched their once fertile acres back from the encroaching desert. Now this modern Lochinvar is being called to the aid of Eastern Canadian farmers.

It was clear that if drastic action were not taken this once fruitful region would be left to skeletons, rattlesnakes and the creatures of the desert. It was a national emergency. So the Dominion Government passed the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, to bring the aid of science and organization to this stricken land.

The P.F.R.A. encouraged practices such as strip farming and leaving trash on top of the soil to protect it from the winds. It seeded thousands of acres down to grass. It developed water supplies through irrigation systems, storage dams in smaller streams and dugouts on farms. With water available, the land seeded to grass became suitable for community pastures, which now handle 50,000 to 70,000 cattle a year.

Most of the work on individual farms was done by the farmers themselves. But they had the advantage of expert advice, the use of equipment and the necessary funds. When they saw that the P.F.R.A. was really transforming the region back into productive land they co-operated wholeheartedly. They asked for more information on land management; and when they put it into practice their farms began to flourish.

So this region, that four years before the war had been virtually a desert, was able to make a big contribution of grain and livestock during the past few years. Had it not been for P.F.R.A. Canada could never have rolled up its big farm production records.

That's only the beginning. The land is being rebuilt, and farms reorganized. But, much more important, the people once again are bright-eyed and co-operative. They are intent on going ahead to improve their land still more, and also to improve life on the land.

This is the stage P.F.R.A. has reached at a time when a farm rehabilitation scheme is to be extended to all Canada. If farmers co-operate to get the most out of it in the East, as they did in the West, this plan of systematic farm improvement can make a tremendous difference to farm returns and farm life everywhere in this country.



Poultry Questions Answered

by W. A. Maw

How much dry mash in the hopper to prevent waste of feed?

Considerable mash feed is wasted where V-shaped hoppers are filled too full. The chicken or turkey has a tendency to pick over feed, pulling it forward and over the side of the hopper, usually dropping it to the litter on the floor. Such feed is generally wasted. When filling the hopper do not put in any more mash than can be kept in it, in spite of being picked over by the birds. Allow at least one inch in depth from the edge of the hopper to the level of the mash.

How much space is allowed for chicks during the brooding period?

The number of chicks for a given brooder pen should be judged by the canopy size of the particular type of brooder used. With oil burning brooders the heater diameter is also taken into consideration. The following recommendations can be used as a guide:

Coal and wood stoves:

42 inch canopy	—	200 chicks
52 " "	"	— 300 "
56 " "	"	— 350 "

Oil burning stove:

Heater diameter	Canopy size	Chicks
14 inches	32 inches	200
14 "	42 "	225
18 "	32 "	200
18 "	42 "	250
18 "	52 "	300

Electric brooder:

For each 900 square inches of canopy area — 100 chicks. If the canopy is square or round in shape fewer chicks can be brooded properly.

Has the size of egg any influence on the time of hatch?

The incubation period of 21 days for hen eggs is based on a normal-sized egg: approximately two ounces. Smaller eggs tend to hatch earlier when under similar incubation conditions and larger eggs need more time. In a practical way, where over-sized eggs are set, it is advisable to allow a few hours extra time; with small eggs, the setting may be delayed a few hours. This fact is of importance when setting eggs in machines which are to be used continuously and hatches are expected at specific time.

How should the buyer of chicks decide on the best source of stock?

Quality in baby chicks is of major importance when considering placing orders for new stock. The buyer should study carefully: first, the sources of stock close at hand and, second, the reputation of the breeder or hatchery for high quality in stock from the standpoint of growth, livability and egg production. Be sure to select a source which has a good record for freedom from pullorum disease. Do not consider price to be the deciding factor — cheap chicks are usually

the most expensive in the final analysis. If you have been satisfied in last year's purchase, it would be advisable to again buy from the same source. Place orders early. Buy one month earlier this year.

What size of colony brooder house is most economical?

The size of colony brooder house depends upon certain factors which affect the general handling of the work. First, the house should be of a convenient size for moving on skids and certainly must go through any existing gateways to the fields used for ranging stock. Second, we should consider economy of cost of construction, as well as having ample working space around the brooder canopy. The 10 ft. by 12 ft. shed-roof colony house is, perhaps, the most suitable for individual stove units. The house must be well built to avoid drafts or a cold floor and provide facility for ventilation through movable windows, preferably dropping into the front wall and counter balanced by a weight.

How should early chicks be fed?

The chick should be full-fed from the start, that is, hopper fed at will. Although some feeders wish to give the chicks hard grain, such as chick size scratch grain, for the first three days, most chicks are fed an all-mash ration for the first four to seven weeks, after which full-sized scratch grain is started. Such grain is also hopper fed. Hopper feeding is economical in principle, as it ensures continuous normal growth. Provision, however, must be made to avoid waste of feed from hoppers through filling them too full, or having no protection to keep the chicks out of the hoppers.

Commercial chick starting mashers are available and reliable.

Water, skim milk or buttermilk should be available as a drink in clean founts or wooden troughs at all times. Grit and shell are also essential.

How much brooder room floor space per 100 chicks?

Floor space in a brooder house is just as important as canopy area for brooding, since the chicks must have ample working space to move about. As size of body develops with age, considerably more floor space is needed before the chicks can be moved to a cool house. This fact is especially true with the operator having a limited number of brooder pens. Crowding of chicks results in increased mortality. The following results from California illustrate the point:

Floor Space per 100 chicks — sq. ft.	Mortality to 3 months of age (%)
35 or less	26.3
35 to 50	16.2
50 or more	13.1

What Lies Ahead in Farm Research?

CANADA's tangled web of agricultural problems must be solved or our farmers will be strangled in its mesh. Possible ways of improving our prospects were discussed by Dr. K. W. Neatby, Director of Science Services for the Dominion Department of Agriculture at a recent meeting of the Macdonald College local of the Agricultural Institute of Canada.

The natural balance between living things in this country has been seriously disturbed, and no new balance is in sight, said Dr. Neatby. Not only have we introduced many species of useful, harmful and what are called neutral plants and animals; but these are constantly changing and bringing up new problems. In modern insecticides and soil fumigants we have weapons that might completely upset natural balances and bring disaster upon us, unless we devise means of securing artificial balances.

Since each research problem must be considered in relation to others, our work cannot be kept in separate compartments. In improving or protecting any plant or animal, initial phases of the work must often be undertaken separately, but sooner or later the workers must converge on the same ultimate objective.

A pasture research program must include consideration of soil conditions, animal nutrition, diseases, insects and climatic factors. All plant or animal improvement problems are essentially similar. The most effective work cannot be done by soloists. And as long as bacteria, fungi, viruses and insects continue to change we must continue finding new ways to keep up with them.

During the past few years the following problems have confronted us for the first time in serious proportions: Dutch elm disease, potato rot nematode, witches' broom of potatoes, potato tuber flea beetle, several virus diseases of stone fruits including little cherry, swine rhinitis, flax bollworm, Japanese beetle, and in the United States, a new disease of oats. And since our crops and livestock are susceptible to numerous and varied ills so far excluded from this country, further trouble may be expected. No quarantine regulation can be completely effective.

All of these problems, and many old ones that have not yet been solved, require continuous study, if we are to keep ahead of them. Few projects can be suspended for a period, and resumed later without a much greater loss than that indicated by the period of suspension.

Nearly all fields of research in this country need more staff, more equipment and more and better laboratory accommodation — not to mention higher salaries to draw and hold top-notch men. But since our financial resources are limited, it is essential to produce results and avoid waste.

After 15 years of depression and war, we are at last in a position to consider how to make the best use of scientific

personnel, not only for the present but for the future. Someone must make comparative tests of varieties of crops, feeds, insecticides, fungicides and herbicides. Some must continue to identify countless different plant disease specimens and recommend control measures. But these things are not enough.

We need to find out how soil population is linked with cropping practices, why it varies tremendously from one soil type to another. Increasing our knowledge of host ranges and methods of transmission from one host to another, and of control methods, would enable us to cope much more successfully with virus diseases of field, fruit and vegetable crops, which are costing us more every year.

By means of annual surveys and, in some cases, a knowledge of the influence of weather conditions, outbreaks of destructive insects can often be forecast; but thorough study of the basic problems has scarcely begun.

In limiting ourselves to short-term work for the last few years, we have increased the danger of missing bigger problems ahead. Many of our research departments are striving vainly to balance programs that include research, service and extension work. We have a choice of expanding our facilities or curtailing work considered essential.

If emphasis is to be wisely placed, every individual investigator, laboratory chief and senior officer must seek ways to meet immediate agricultural obligations without imperilling future results by neglecting the purely scientific basis upon which successful applied work must be built.

A partial solution to our problem is better co-ordination of existing services. We have co-ordinating committees and commissions galore, and everyone wants to co-ordinate everyone else — but no one wants to be co-ordinated. Unless more people will undertake to practice what they preach, services will continue to gallop off in all directions.

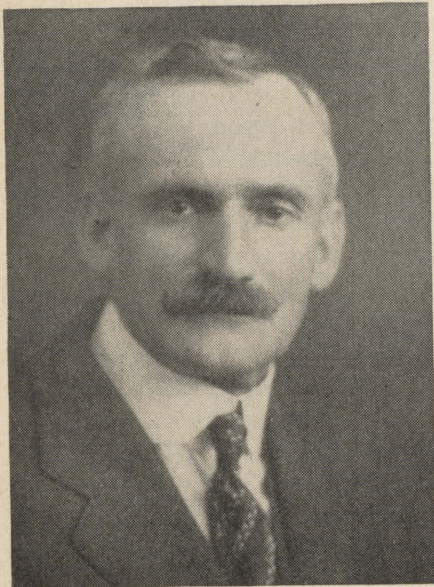
But for the proper co-ordination of even our present research new facilities are needed — and that means more funds. Unless the public supports this work so important to our future, there is no chance of catching up to our problems.

LIBERTY

"Liberty lies in the hearts of men and women; when it dies there, no constitution, no law, no court can save it; no constitution, no law, no court can even do much to help it . . . The spirit of liberty is the spirit which is not too sure that it is right; the spirit of liberty is the spirit which seeks to understand the minds of other men and women; the spirit of liberty is the spirit which weighs their interests alongside its own without bias." — JUDGE HAND, *United States Circuit Court of Appeals*.



Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless,
founder of the Women's Institute.



Erland Lee of Stoney Creek, Ont.,
was president of the Farmer's Institute



Mrs. Angus B. Jackson,
president of the Mother Institute of
Stoney Creek, Ont., 1945-6-7.

From a tragedy in the life of a young mother came what has been called "Ontario's gift to the world"—The Women's Institute. When Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless found out too late that milk she had been feeding her child was unfit for human consumption, she determined to try in some way to have knowledge of home-making in its various phases available to all rural women. Functioning at that time in Ontario were Farmers' Institutes for the improvement and health of farm animals. Mrs. Hoodless felt that the health and well-being of the human family was of greater importance and spoke along these lines at a meeting of that organization at Stoney Creek. A few women were present and so great was their interest they asked her back to speak two weeks later, promising to try and have at least 20 women present. On this occasion over 100 women and older girls had gathered to hear her message, and thus was organized the first Women's Institute at Stoney Creek, Feb. 19, 1897. The first officers

were Hon. Pres. Adelaide Hoodless, Pres. Mrs. E. D. Smith, Vice-Pres. Mrs. S. Nelson, Sec. Miss M. Nash, Treas. Mrs. J. McNeilly. Interest in this organization was keen and the membership spread rapidly throughout the province, the membership now numbering over 36,000.

"For Home and Country"

The motto for this new organization "For Home and Country" was given by their first government lecturer, Mrs. Laura Rose (Mrs. W. F. Stephen). The pin was partially designed from a signet ring worn by her. Both motto and pin have since been adopted by all the provinces.

The first Institute to be organized in Quebec was at Dunham with Mrs. G. Beach of Cowansville as president. This was in January, 1911, but it was not until three years later, Feb. 11, 1914, the same year that Ontario was organized on a provincial scale, that the first provincial convention was held at McDonald College. Delegates from several Homemakers' Clubs, as they were then called, were present representing five counties. A constitution was drawn up at this gathering and a handbook compiled with Dr. F. C. Harrison, principal



Miss Evelyn Walker,
Demonstrator-Secretary of the Q.W.I.



The Provincial Board of the

men's Institute

as chairman. Growth has been among the English speaking sec- of the province since that time, nches being reported at the last ion.

F.W.I.C. in 1919

r provinces were now forming groups and on another February is time in 1919, representatives en provinces met in Winnipeg the chairmanship of Miss Mary c, superintendent of Alberta W.I. n whose efforts the meeting had raged. A constitution was drawn the Federated Women's Insti- Canada became an accomplished Mrs. Emily Murphy (Janey) was chosen as President and e familiar name is noted, Mrs. McClung, Publicity Convenor. Of to Quebec readers is the item from a report of that meeting, A. E. Hill, Macdonald College, or of Home Economics".

e Institute became international in with the organization of the first in England by a Canadian wo- Mrs. Alfred Watt. From this be- g has grown the National Federa- Institutes of England and Wales. Elizabeth, who is joint presi-

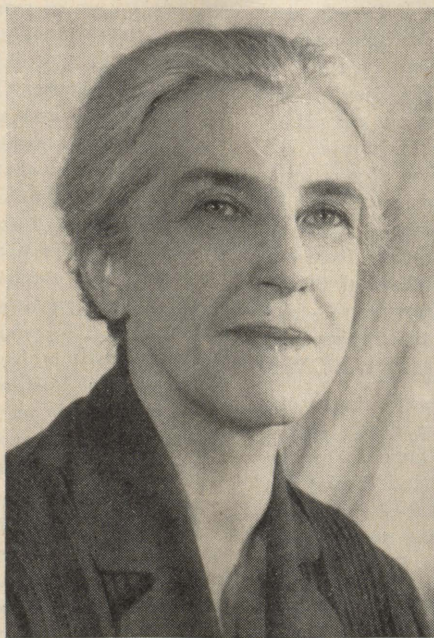
dent with Queen Mother Mary of the Sandringham Institute, has long been noted for her interest in the work and attends the meetings of her branch whenever possible. The first Scottish Institute was organized by Miss Emily Guest about the same time.

In less than 50 years the idea spread all over America, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and, before the war, several European countries. All these have organizations of rural women patterned after our own, although not all have adopted the same name. In 1933 these groups were affiliated in the largest women's organization in the world, the Associated Country Women of the World, with Mrs. Alfred Watt, M.B.E. as its first and only president.

Women's Institutes have travelled a long way in 50 years from that first group at Stoney Creek to an international organization. Because its aim is to be of service in any sphere that has for its purpose right living and the betterment of its fellowmen, the Institute will continue to flourish.



men's Institute 1946-47.



Mrs. Anna F. Smallman,
present President of the Q.W.I.



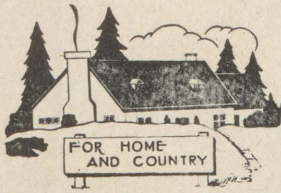
Mrs. Emily Murphy (Janey Canuck),
first President of the F.W.I.C.



Mrs. Cameron Dow,
present President of the F.W.I.C.



Miss Sophia Armstrong,
first President of the Q.W.I.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

"From Sea to Sea"

Messages of Greeting from Women's Institutes in nine provinces and from the Federation as well as from the Associated Countrywomen of the world mark the 50th Anniversary.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: On behalf of Prince Edward Island Institutes, I extend greetings on this fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Women's Institutes in Canada. From the small band, who met together at Stoney Creek in 1897 to formulate a programme for rural women, has grown the great International Organization which wields great influence in world affairs. This phenomenal growth in a period of fifty years gives us just cause for satisfaction and pride, however we must not be content with past achievements but use them as an inspiration for greater work and service in the future. We have a unique opportunity to demonstrate what can be accomplished by the rural women of Canada through unification of effort in this reconstruction period of world history. So, let us, as Institute members in every Province resolve to go forward with hope and vision in our great work for "Home and Country."

Mrs. Julian Herring, Pres. P.E.I.W.I.

BRITISH COLUMBIA: It is indeed a pleasure for me to send Greetings to the members of your Institutes from the members of the Institutes in our Province. Canada is such a vast country from east to west and from north to south, but when we say Women's Institutes we feel so near to every member in every province. Our work is all so alike, and we are so proud of our Women's Institutes in every community of Canada, that it seems as tho' we can all be present at every Institute meeting everywhere. On this 50th anniversary of Women's Institutes in Canada, we all feel deeply indebted to Mrs. Hoodless for her courage and wonderful vision which gave birth to our marvellous organization. It is impossible to measure the happiness and inspiration received by each member by just one of our Institute meetings anywhere in Canada:— then this multiplied by all the Institutes meetings held for past 50 years — what an ocean of love! And so to Quebec we send Greetings from our snow capped mountains and from our green valleys of British Columbia, wishing you all every success and happiness — and may our chain of friendship and love grow ever stronger with every passing year.

Mrs. A. S. Dennis, Pres. B.C.W.I.

NOVA SCOTIA: In recognition of our 50th anniversary the members of the Women's Institutes of Nova Scotia extend greetings to those of the Quebec Institutes. We hope the coming year will prove to be a most successful one and I take this opportunity to remind each member that what she gets out of her Institute depends largely upon what she puts into it. Best wishes to all.

Mrs. Elton B. Smith, Pres. N.S.W.I.

ALBERTA: It is a great privilege for me to bring greetings from Alberta Women's Institutes to our Sister organization in Quebec, on this, the 50th anniversary of the founding of our first Branch. This is the time for looking back over what we have accomplished in the past 50 years and ahead to what must be done in the coming half Century. No other organization offers such an opportunity for women to work together, regard-

less of Creed, Politics, and Racial Origin, to build a country based on Truth, Justice, Equity, and Devotion. It can become the greatest force for Democracy, not only in Canada but throughout the world. We have our Provincial Organizations, ever active for community betterment, home improvement and Adult Education. What we must strive for in the years to come, is a closer union of these provincial units, a deeper recognition of the necessity for training women to take their places as equals in a man-made civilization. We must demand with the full voice of our ever increasing membership that women who have knowledge of human needs, sympathy for the rights of others and an honest desire to think "Nationally and Internationally" be included in World Councils.

Mrs. E. E. Morton, Pres. A.W.I.

NEW BRUSWICK: As the old year ends and the new brings its promise of fresh hope and opportunity I desire to express to all members of the Federation of Women Institutes in Canada greetings from New Brunswick. A new day dawned for this province when on June 12, 1911, Mrs. Jas. E. Porter, of Andover, held a meeting at her home to consider the new plan for women which had been having unbounded success in Ontario. From that meeting there has sprung in New Brunswick an organization of more than 240 branches with a membership of more than 4500. On my desk is a beautiful card of Christmas greeting from Mrs. Porter with a note saying: "My dear Mrs. Prescott — Another Christmas is near and I am wishing you the merriest one ever and the happiest New Year. Although the world is still unsettled, we slip along very smoothly for 'There's a divinity that shapes our lives, rough-hew them how we will.'" That is the spirit of our founder in this province. Since 1911 Mrs. Porter has missed but one provincial convention. Her enthusiasm has stimulated us throughout the years. I am sure Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless, who in the year 1897 visioned the movement as a broadening influence for the women of Stoney Creek would rejoice in knowing that today the Women's Institute is an integral part of rural Canada. The contribution of Institute members to the war effort was magnificent. It was only made possible by all working together in a common cause. If we will make that same effort in the years of peace surely we have no reason to fear the future.

Mrs. W. H. Prescott, Pres. N.B.W.I.

SASKATCHEWAN: Greetings and congratulations to all members of the Quebec Women's Institutes. A record of splendid achievement leads to the 50th milestone. May the passing years bring still greater opportunities to build upon the foundation thus laid by strengthening and enlarging our influence in local national and international spheres.

Mrs. Stewart Hill, Pres. Sask. Homemakers' Clubs.

QUEBEC: This is our anniversary year — we have passed the half-century mark. Those who have preceded us and we, in our time, have given of our best to make an enviable reputation

for the Women's Institutes. Our good works are legion. Not only have we come to know the women of our province, but we have made friends across Canada and even in other lands. Our opportunities for "Home and Country" are limitless. Let us take advantage of this and grow until all rural women join in a common effort for world betterment through the organization of which we are a part.

Mrs. Chas. Smallman, Pres. Q.W.I.

MANITOBA: Greetings and best wishes for our anniversary year from the Manitoba Women's Institutes to all other Institutes across Canada. As we go forward in to new opportunities let us carry high our new citizenship which binds us closer as a nation. Let us work together for greater understanding of the problems that confront us in this changing world of ours.

Mrs. Robt. Palmer, Pres. M.W.I.

ONTARIO: As we celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Women's Institutes, it is a pleasure to extend greetings and sincere good wishes to all Women's Institutes in Quebec from the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario. As we now enter a new era we wish for you joy in your work and may every success attend the efforts of the Women's Institutes of Quebec.

The rich heritage of outstanding service given by members in the years that are past should be true inspiration to those of us following their pathway. May we pay our tribute to those who pioneered in the work of Women's Institute by a greater zeal for the welfare of our organization.

Here in Ontario we plan to have our provincial celebration in honour of the founding of Women's Institute on June 18, 1947, at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph and it would give us great pleasure to welcome members from the province of Quebec, our neighbour to the East.

Let us toast together the progress of Women's Institutes wherever they may be.

Mildred Summers, Prov. President,

Women's Institutes of Ontario.

A MESSAGE FROM THE FEDERATED INSTITUTE: Canadians regard with pride the date, July 1, 1867 for our nation came into being. Members of the Women's Institutes regard with equal pride the date Feb. 19, 1897 for then the first Institute was formed. It has taken nearly 80 years for Canada to reach that point of national assurance that it can proclaim its citizens as Canadians. It has taken but 50 years for the Women's

Institutes to gather 70,000 rural women into a national organization working for "Home and Country". The Institutes are strictly non-partizan and non-sectarian, but they are committed to a programme of improved standards of living — physically, morally and spiritually. These are so closely allied that what harms one harms the other and what benefits one benefits the other. Institute members are determined, as they begin the second half-century of Institute work, that evils shall cease and benefits shall grow. May success crown all their efforts.

Mrs. C. E. Dow, O.B.E., Pres. F.W.I.C.

AND NOW THE A.C.W.W.: I am very pleased to be invited to extend my greetings to the Quebec Women's Institutes on this historic occasion — through the medium of this College Journal. I do indeed wish you well in all the days to come of this new born year. May I cite an old saying to add to my good wishes, "Where there is life there is hope." But I would interpret "life" as meaning not mere *existence* but *vitality*. Where life means this, there is energy, capability, enthusiasm. Where these are exercised there is indeed ground for hope. It is hard to be filled with optimism to-day. But I think one reason for our frequent depression is that we women, although we share the consequences are not initiating world affairs and administration, so we have often a helpless feeling of just having to take all that comes. Still we have much power in our hands. In our Institute movement we are educating ourselves in social and economic problems — the great ingredients in the world's complexity today. Our influence goes far and wide, from our homes through our communities and our nation to share in the great Associated Countrywomen of the World. If we use our powers to the full we may get a world government ready and able to secure peace and good will and be its mainstay in the countrysides of the earth. Please accept my affectionate greeting.

Mrs. Alfred Watt, M.B.E., Pres. A.C.W.W.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to Miss Anna P. Lewis, Supt. Ontario W.I., Mrs. A. B. Jackson, Pres. Stoney Creek Institute and Miss Abbie Pritchard, Pres. Pontiac Co. W.I. for access to material used in compiling this anniversary number. Thanks are also extended for the friendly greetings from sister Institutes across the Dominion.

A Month With The Institutes

(50 years after)

One wonders, glancing over the various activities listed below, if the founder of the Women's Institute would not feel some measure of satisfaction in what the organization is doing after 50 years of service.

Once again no individual mention has been made of the personal parcels. All branches mention this activity, some sending their fourth parcel by this time. In most cases a special effort was made to send a real gift box in time for Christmas. Many grateful letters have been received from the recipients of these parcels. One branch sent boxes to two Institutes in England and two others report a box to a shut-in at the Wales Home, one of these sending it monthly. Similarly the many baskets and deeds of kindness to the sick and lonely at the Christmas season are not mentioned in detail but 29 branches report this work, some of the gifts

going to veterans in the hospital. The friendly exchange of gifts between members at the meetings is also noted and the further expression of goodwill in the help given with community trees and treats for the children. Donations to the Q.W.I. Service Fund are still coming in. A total of \$46 was reported with several other branches not stating the amount. These items will only be mentioned when no other activity is reported from a branch.

Argenteuil: Arundel is planning a school fair next year and ways and means of financing this project were discussed at the meeting. The local doctor was present and gave a practical demonstration on First Aid in the home. Two new members were welcomed and a military whist planned. Brownsburg entertained their county president, Mrs. R. McFaul. "Christmas in India" was the subject of a talk and home-made cookies were sent to the Military

Hospital. Frontier sponsored a children's party with a programme of recitations and songs. \$5 was sent to the Children's Memorial. Lachute had a programme of recitations and carols in which all joined. Lakefield enjoyed a Christmas jumbled word contest. Mille Isle reports \$15.95 from the sale of poppies. Pioneer sent \$5 to the Children's Memorial. A beautiful story of Christmas in Poland, "In Clean Hay" was read and carols sung. Two more life memberships (the first was reported last month) in the Q.W.I. have been presented by this branch to valued members, Mrs. G. Smith and Mrs. J. Fraser. The ceremony was performed by the county president, Mrs. McFaul, at the regular meeting. Upper Lachute and East End heard a programme given by the children, all joining in singing the carols. Mrs. McFaul was a guest here also and presented each child with a bag of candy from the tree.

Bonaventure: New Carlisle sent cards to a sick member. The poppy campaign last fall proved most successful. New Richmond had Santa as a guest at their meeting. The Christmas story was read by the president. This branch will hold no meetings during the cold weather, resuming again in March.

Compton: Bury is serving hot cocoa to the school children at the noon hour. A donation was received from Brookbury W.I. to assist with this project. Prizes are being given in the school to the value of \$11. A gift to a war bride, a subscription to a magazine for a sick member and a donation to the Sherbrooke Hospital are also noted. To balance these expenditures a food sale had been held, a Christmas sale of fancy articles and a canteen provided at the monthly army dance. A play by outside talent also augmented the funds. "Democracy" was the subject of the programme and a demonstration by Miss Walker on "Milk Dishes" proved of value. The first life membership to be awarded in this branch was given Mrs. Wm. Provis in recognition of her many years of faithful service. Canterbury held a cookie contest with prizes, the cookies were afterward used in the boxes for the shut-ins. Money is being given to both Bury and Scotstown schools for prizes and a sale netted \$5.70. One new member joined and 18 from

this group are enrolled in the Blue Cross. East Clifton gave donations to the United Church Fund and to provide cheer for crippled veterans. A sale was held, the articles being displayed on a small tree. Sawyerville has installed and equipped a kitchenette in their local Town Hall. A card party is being planned to aid general funds.

Chat-Huntingdon: Aubrey-Riverfield enrolled a new member. Current events in their departments were read by the convenors of Nat. & Inter. Relations and Publicity. The new benefits under the Blue Cross were also discussed. Dundee has taken out a membership in the U.N.S. of Canada. The convenors of Nat. & Inter. Relations and Publicity read short items and a discussion was held on the value of being an Institute member. Howick branch has purchased 44 yards of white flannelette and is making layettes for the Barrie Memorial Hospital at Ormstown. Two articles were read, "Good Citizenship" and "New Year's Torch". Huntingdon had a generous thought when instead of exchanging the usual gifts the money was used to send an extra parcel overseas for Christmas. Papers on Canadian Women's Clubs, Health and Welfare and New Year's Resolutions were read.

Gaspé: Haldimand, from this branch comes an echo of a most successful Institute fair conducted last fall with this brief note, "distribution of fair prizes". The talent money was brought in at this meeting. Wakeham held a dance, the proceeds, \$120, being used to assist on the hospital bill of a member's young son who sustained a crushed knee in an accident. Three new members were welcomed and a social evening held for a war bride when she was presented with a Kenwood blanket (this makes their fifth war bride to date). York reports a novel rollcall, "Pay by Waist Measure", the proceeds were used for sunshine baskets. Four new members enrolled, one of them an English war bride. Here we find the W.I. fair mentioned again with the statement, "distribution of 1947 fair programmes". We hope to have the story of this project before long. A pleasant afternoon was spent when all branches met at Sandy Beach Hall to wish the county pres. Mrs. G. Miller, "bon voyage" on her departure for a visit to Saskatchewan. Mrs. Miller was presented with a handbag with a substantial enclosure.

Gatineau: Eardley reports a demonstration by Miss Walker. A merry gathering was held when Santa distributed gifts from a tree, the members all having fictitious names such as "Little Orphan Annie", etc. Kazubazua donated \$5 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. Rupert discussed an article, "Thoughts by the Way". Wright presented a gift to a war bride and to a member just married. Christmas music and readings were enjoyed. \$10 was voted to "Save the Children". Wakefield had a most interesting meeting when the programme was in charge of eight grandmothers. Dressed in old fashioned costumes they gave recitations and songs and told of happenings in the 1880's. The splendid sum of \$131.85 has been collected to furnish hot lunches in the school, the soup, sugar and cocoa being provided at



Inverness Women's Institute.



Mrs. Pearson, Pres. Sherbrooke Co., W.I., in front with presidents of the seven branches in that county.

cost by the local dealer. \$15 was sent to the Military Hospital and the balance from the poppy sale sent to headquarters. A new member was welcomed.

Missisquoi: Cowansville had the benefit of a demonstration by Miss Walker on the use of the pressure cooker. Gifts were handed in as response to rollcall which were sent to the Children's Memorial. Fordyce, an enthusiastic report, the first from this new branch, was received. The Blue Cross was reviewed and several members are planning to enroll. Suggestions for next year's work were discussed and preliminary plans made for the programme.

Megantic: Inverness voted \$5 to the Children's Memorial, \$5 to the Salvation Army and sent a layette to "Save the Children". An apron parade and exchange was held. A recommended soap recipe was given at the meeting which will be published as soon as space permits. Lemesurier held a special Christmas party with Santa in attendance and plenty of gifts for all.

Pontiac: Beech Grove heard a timely paper on "Ways of curing meat". A quilt is being made. Bristol Busy Bees held a successful tea and sale of fancy articles. Clarendon sent a layette to the Community Hospital and gave prizes in two schools. An address by Rev. Mr. Randall on "Quebec Law in regard to Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths" gave much important information. Elmside also reports a layette to the Community Hospital. Articles were read on "Cold Weather Suggestions" and "Training for Citizenship". A contest on building words from "Women's Institute" furnished a little fun. Fort Coulonge heard an article on Education and a Christmas story, "Uncle Ken's Rebellion" was read. Piano duets and carols concluded the meeting. Starks Corners entertained Clarendon branch for a demonstration by Miss Walker. Prizes were given in two schools and showers for two war brides. Quyon had a display of articles made from flour bags. Wyman exhibited handicrafts at their last meeting. A pictorial calendar has been received from their Institute friends in Islip, Eng. A special offering was taken to be sent to the Community Hospital and a donation sent to a family who had lost

their home by fire. A paper on "Laws Concerning Women and Property in Quebec" was discussed.

Quebec: Valcartier followed their annual custom and gave \$15 to both French and English school for scholarships and treats. \$25 was given a member who had lost a barn by fire, a pair of Wabasso sheets was presented a bride and a gift for a new baby. Quilt making and knitting are to be taken up this season and plans were made for a social evening.

Richmond: Cleveland, another Q.W.I. life membership is reported from this branch, the award going to Mrs. Maud Healy. An interesting contest was staged when prizes were awarded for a rendition of the Collect from memory. Four members had a perfect score. Richmond Hill donated \$10 to the Polio Fund and \$2 for the Salvation Army. Gifts made from scraps were exhibited at this meeting. Spooner Pond reports a demonstration by Miss Walker. A contest and sale of cookies featured the meeting. Shipton sponsored a community tree for the children.

Sherbrooke: Ascot decided to support the county project, furnishing a private room in the New Sherbrooke Hospital each member to raise \$3. A demonstration on making lapel ornaments from felt was given by a member. A rummage sale was held and prizes offered in the school. Brompton Road; still more life memberships! Two are reported from this branch, the county president, Mrs. Pearson, attending the meeting and making the awards. Six silver teaspoons were presented to each of four members leaving the community and a gift was given a friend who was also leaving. A most successful sale and tea was held and \$2 voted to the local Home Services Campaign. Cherry River held a Christmas party in place of the regular meeting. A reading entitled "A Happy Christmas" was given and a grab bag and sale and a raffle of 2 doz. eggs brought a satisfactory sum. Lennoxville heard a report of the sewing demonstration given by Miss Walker for the county. Much time was given to a discussion of the Blue Cross benefits and fees. Orford also discussed the Blue Cross. "Where there is a Will" was the subject of a paper. A small food sale netted \$2.40.



Warden Women's Institute



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Quebec's Farming Programme for 1947

Beginning a series on how to put the recommendations of the Ottawa conference into practice

The Dominion-Provincial production conference which was held in Ottawa in January laid down a broad programme of farm production for Canada in the coming season, and approved recommendations for the quantities of individual crops that might be expected from each province.

Now, it is one thing for the experts to sit down together and draft out a programme like this: it is quite another thing for these recommendations to be translated, province by province, into actual harvests. How is the individual farmer, interested though he undoubtedly is in planting those crops for which there is an evident demand, going to know just how to plan his 1947 programme? How much more of this crop should he plant than he did last year? How much less of the other? Should he plant something that he has never grown before? There are questions on which the farmer needs guidance from those who know all the details of the picture, and the Quebec Department of Agriculture is prepared to give this guidance.

A series of radio broadcasts will outline in general fashion the whole programme as adopted at the Ottawa conference: will explain to what extent Quebec will be called upon to assist in carrying out this programme; and will discuss the means to be taken to assure that Quebec farmers will be able to meet the obligations which have been assumed on their behalf by their representatives at the Ottawa conference.

These broadcasts will come over the French network, but their subject matter will be published in the *Journal* so that the recommendations of the various department chiefs may reach our readers with the least possible delay.

As a start, so as to get the over-all picture, it may be well to consider three questions. First, what is the present world food situation? Second, can Canada count on exporting her surplus production of farm crops? Third, what should we do in 1947?

The World Situation

Food production in Europe improved a little in 1946 but it is still far from sufficient and right now millions of Europeans are rationed to an extent which we in Canada can hardly conceive of. And in order to maintain even these meagre rations, their governments must buy an immense amount of food from outside sources. Some economists

insist that Europe will not be back to normal food production before 1949.

The Export Market

There is no doubt that outside markets can absorb much of our production. For example, we are having all we can do to fill our contracts with Great Britain for commodities such as bacon, eggs and cheese. We in Canada have undertaken to ship 350,000,000 pounds of bacon under these contracts, for which the guaranteed price (recently revised) is \$29.00 per 100 pounds. In 1946 we managed to ship not more than 300,000,000 pounds.

We have said that we will ship to the United Kingdom 125,000,000 pounds of cheese, and in 1946 we sent across less than 100,000,000 pounds.

The egg contract calls for 83,000,000 dozen eggs (the same quantity as in 1946) but last year we only got as far as sending 60,000,000 dozen. But prices for these last two products have been adjusted so that there is more incentive to our farmers to produce for this market.

In view of the domestic and foreign demand in sight for 1947, the Ottawa conference recommended increased production of dairy products, bacon and eggs.

How Will We Meet Our Commitments

Greater production of livestock products cannot be obtained without increased production of feed grains — barley, oats, mixed grains and linseed. Western farmers prefer to grow wheat, but the conference recommended that wheat acreage be reduced by some 2,000,000 acres and that seedings of barley and of oats be correspondingly increased. The Federal Minister of Agriculture, and various spokesmen for the western farmers, have on more than one occasion advised the eastern provinces to try to increase their production of feed grains and to render themselves less dependent upon western supplies. Farmers in the east are helped at the moment by the Federal subsidy on transportation of feed grain from the west. But when this subsidy is withdrawn, as it will be some day (for, after all, it is only an emergency measure), we ought to be in a position to replace much of this "imported" feed with home-grown grains.

Even now, in spite of this subsidy, there is no guarantee that we will get more grain from the west than we have been getting. Even if the western provinces grow more feed

grain in 1947 than they did in 1946, they are also going to raise more hogs, and it may well be that their increased hog production will require all their extra feed grain production.

There is food for thought in the figures of our feed grain imports during the past five years. They are far higher than they should be, from the point of view of our own sufficiency. Emergency measures were adopted and can be excused in war time, but now that the emergency has passed we must learn not to count too heavily on our neighbours. We will have to do a little bit better by ourselves.

We have the land to grow the feed on. If every farmer were to take just a few acres of meadow and pasture land and grow this needed grain on them, in less than a year we could up our production of cereals by at least 15,000,000 bushels. Given a good season with proper growing conditions to give good harvests, we might get as much as 25,000,000 bushels more. This would provide a reserve of feed for our hogs, dairy cattle and poultry flocks, and would also mean the saving of anywhere from twelve to twenty million dollars which will have to be used to buy this feed if we do not grow it ourselves on our own farms.

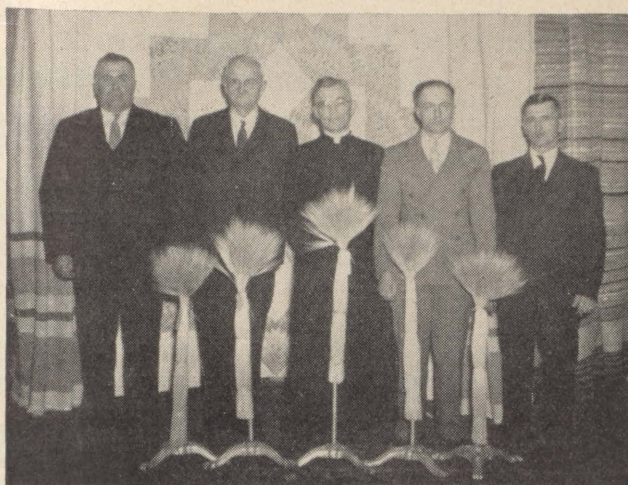
If we want to safeguard the revenues of our farms, we should take measures, now, to balance crop production against feed requirements of our livestock. It is time that we should start to think about making ourselves less dependent upon the western farmers for our livestock feed and begin to grow more of our feed here at home.

Every farmer can make a contribution in this respect. Every farmer should make place for more grain in his rotation and do his best to grow the greatest possible amount of his own feed on his own farm. We reap only what we sow: and more precise information and suggestions about sowing more grain will be put before you in the next discussion of this series; it will be prepared by Andre Auger, Chief of the Field Crops Division.

New Course in Maple Sugar Making

The Department of Agriculture has organized many short courses in the past, but not until this year has one been put on in connection with sugaring. Early this month special classes were held at Plessisville during a five-day period, under the auspices of the Department, the Youth Aid Service and the Federal Department of Labour. The instructors were Roch Desisle and M. Rompre, and Messrs. J. R. Methot, the Hon. C. Vaillancourt, R. Fontaine and Jacques Tardif also took part.

There were no fees for the students, who were between the ages of 16 and 30. Free transportation to and from home was provided, and a living allowance of \$1.25 per day was given each student.



Quebec winners in the National Barley Contest. Left to right: Donat Meloche, J. E. Bissonnette, Father Lemay, Armand Fortier, J. E. Forest. Those are sheaves of Montcalm barley in the foreground.

Provincial Winners in Barley Contested Are Announced

The farm of the Ste. Therese Seminary, directed by Father J. A. Lemay, produced the best malting barley of all the farms entered in the contest sponsored during the past season by the National Brewers' Association.

We published last month the names of the regional winners in this contest. Samples of barley submitted by all these regional winners were judged to determine the provincial winners who will in turn compete against provincial winners from other provinces in Toronto. The greatest of care was taken to make sure that the judges did not know whose samples they had before them, and the men who judged the provincial finals were not the ones who made the regional placings.

The Ste. Therese Seminary farm won the first prize of \$150.00. Second prize of \$100.00 went to Armand Fortier of Chambly; third, \$75.00, to Donat Meloche, St. Louis de Gonzague; fourth, \$50.00, to J. E. Bissonnette, Cedars; fifth, \$25.00, to J. E. Forest, l'Assomption.

These prizes, and certificates of merit, were presented at a banquet held in the Windsor Hotel on January 13th. The meeting was presided over by J. P. Galipeault, of the Quebec Brewers' Association, the Hon. Patrice Tardif, Dr. George Bouchard, E. A. Lods (the creator of Montcalm barley), Father Lemay and Andre Auger.

A New Co-op Hatchery in l'Islet

Farmers of Ste. Louise in l'Islet county have recently organized a new co-operative hatchery which will be in operation shortly with a capacity of 24,000 eggs. The new hatchery will specialize in turkey chicks, for which there is an ever-increasing demand. In the northern part of the county, for example, turkey raising is becoming a particularly popular occupation.

Drainage Work Progresses in Quebec

The Department of Agriculture, keenly aware of the need for drainage work in this province, has built up a formidable array of mechanical equipment, which will be added to just as soon as more is available. At present the equipment on hand consists of 29 large mechanical shovels, 8 compressors and 10 tractors. With these machines, 92 large drainage ditches with a total length of 820,000 lineal feet were dug during 1946 and a million cubic yards of earth resulting from the ditching were spread with the tractors. It took 10,800 man-hours to move this earth.

In addition to this, 157,869 feet of drainage ditches were dug under contract arrangements.

Through the policy of giving grants for drainage work done by mechanical shovels, 190 smaller ditches were dug during the year, which drained some 5,500 acres of land which would have been otherwise useless or at best poor.

Technicians of the Drainage Office supervised the installation of 102,932 feet of tile drains and gave drainage advice on 71 farms where a total of 823,288 feet of tile will have to be installed in order to improve the farms.

A number of drainage projects have been planned and will be carried out as time and equipment permits, without neglecting the projects which are already partly completed. It is the intention of the Department to push this work as fast as possible, but many large schemes will have to wait for execution until more equipment is available.

Named to Prices Board

J. A. Proulx, B.S.A., O.B.E., has been appointed a permanent member of the Agricultural Prices Support Board, the chairman of which is Dr. A. M. Shaw of Ottawa. Appointed at the same time was another agriculturist, Erle A. Kitchen of Woodstock, Ont.

Mr. Proulx combines years of service as a government official and farm organization leader with practical farming knowledge. He joined the staff of the Department of Agriculture at Quebec in 1919, served a short term as assistant agronomer in Pontiac county, then as agronomer for Richmond county. He was fieldman for the Cooperative Federee in the Eastern Townships between 1930 and 1934, then became chief reviewing officer for the Canadian Farm Board in Quebec City. He was chief of the agronomic corps in Quebec from 1940 until 1945, when he was promoted to Director of Services.

He is a member of the Order of the British Empire and a Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit. He owns and operates a large farm on the Island of Orleans.

Farm Labour Board Had A Successful Year

Everyone knows that the farm labour problem was still with us during 1946, but the problem might have been

much more acute had it not been for the efforts of the Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Board, the Quebec end of which was so efficiently directed by Mr. Alex. J. Rioux.

The Board received requests for help in securing farm workers from 2,489 farmers, and in 81% of the cases, the necessary workers were found. Men wanting work on farms applied for placing to the same Board, and 78% of the 2,578 applicants were directed to farm jobs. In addition to this, 246 Polish veterans were placed on farms in this province.

The work of farmers in the United States was eased by the efforts of 5,216 Quebec farm labourers who crossed the border during the season for temporary work, and 672 more went to the west for the harvest last fall.

The Farm Labour Board will be in operation again during 1947 and this valuable co-operation between the Quebec Department of Agriculture, the Dominion Department of Labour and the National Employment Office will again provide assistance to hard-pressed farmers of this province.

3000 Acres Added to Quebec's Farmlands

The Department has a policy aimed at increasing the size of small farms. Under this policy, farmers living on patented lots, and whose total acreage under cultivation is small, are encouraged to clear more land for cropping. At least 1200 farmers took part during 1946 and more than 3,000 acres were cleared and made ready for cultivation.

This policy is usually administered locally in each parish, generally through the Agricultural Society of the county or the parish Farm Club. It applies only to farmers who have less than 50 acres under cultivation and the grant allowed is \$10.00 per acre for each acre of new land put into cultivation, provided that stone removal, stumping, and plowing have been properly done. Each farmer may obtain the grant for anything up to 3 acres in any one year.

Since this policy went into effect in 1941, more than 12,000 acres of good farm land have been added to Quebec's acreage.

A Good Year for the Poultrymen

The year 1946 was a banner one for Quebec poultrymen: total sales of over \$35,000,000, represented by 10 million chicks, 52 million dozen eggs, 40 million pounds of poultry and 3 million pounds of turkey. These are increased figures over 1945 in all cases except in egg production, which was down 3 million dozen.

Poultry men have kept on organizing co-operatively, and during the year four co-operative killing plants were organized, at St. Damase, Quebec West, St. Anselme and Marieville. Also during the year the Quebec Poultry Co-operative started operating as a central unit grouping together all certified hatcheries, whether co-operatives or privately-owned.



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

Tax Implications Further Clarified

As a result of consultations between officials of the Co-operative Union of Canada, and the Department of National Revenue, it has been learned in Ottawa that administration of last year's amendments to the Income War Tax Act respecting co-operatives will do nothing to lessen the injustice to co-ops, but will on the other hand cause a lot of extra work and cost.

An announcement from the National Office of the Co-operative Union reveals that commencing with the 1947 taxation year, all co-operatives will be required to file a complete list of payments of patronage refunds; no unallocated reserves other than those for depreciation and bad debts will be tax exempt; co-operatives will not be allowed to departmentalize their business for the purpose of filing income tax returns; requests of co-operatives to have their fiscal year changed so as to coincide with the calendar year are being turned down in wholesale fashion by the Department.

The one bright spot in the whole story is the assurance of the Minister that generally speaking there will be no

taxation of co-operatives for years prior to the fiscal year ending in 1947.

Officials of the Income Tax Division are now preparing special forms on which co-operatives will be required to report all payments of patronage refunds and names of the persons to whom such payments are made.

Education Reserves

Without hindrance, co-operatives have long observed the practice of setting aside reserves for education, promotion and publicity work. It has now been made clear that the only tax-exempt reserves allowed are those for depreciation and bad debts. However, it is definitely established that monies spent on education and advertising, etc., will be allowed as operating expenses when they occur, and thus deductible before arriving at taxable income.

The Ottawa consultations have definitely dispelled misgivings of some co-operatives with regard to assessments for past years. According to an announcement which comes directly from the Minister, co-operatives will not be subject to income tax for the taxation years up to 1946 inclusively.

MARKET COMMENTS

In view of the publicity given the rise in retail price of fluid milk and its probable influence on consumption, the following record is of note:

ONTARIO Fluid Milk Sales and Price

1945		1946	
Retail Price per Quart (cents)	October Number Quarts Sold	Retail Price per Quart (cents)	October Number Quarts Sold
10.3	38,462,400	15.0	37,824,000

The increase in retail price amounting to 46.5 per cent between October 1945 and the same month 1946 was accompanied by a decline of 1.7 per cent in volume sold. It will be worth while to follow this record as reports become available.

Inspected Slaughter of Live Stock

	1945	1946	Per Cent Change
Cattle	1,813,840	1,665,911	— 8.2
Calves	780,575	752,793	— 3.6
Sheep & Lambs	1,166,164	1,209,089	+ 3.7
Hogs	5,664,779	4,244,535	— 25.1

The New Year saw the meat scarcity front page news in the daily press. As usual pigs and bacon received most attention. Holding for higher prices, the holiday season and the weather all were blamed for the result.

An increase in the price of export bacon of \$4.00 per cwt. at the sea-board has been secured. Half of this increase had already been granted, the remainder promised by September. This increase in price may be expected to stimulate

output in 1948 but can scarcely make much difference in the present year.

Shortage of feed grains continued as the need for all available cars to move wheat has been responsible for an embargo recently announced against use of cars for moving feed grains from Fort William.

Trend of Prices

	Jan. 1946 \$	Dec. 1946 \$	Jan. 1947 \$
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.	12.20	12.36	13.45
Cows, good, per cwt.	9.05	9.93	10.48
Cows, common, per cwt.	7.20	7.73	8.25
Canners and Cutters, per cwt.	5.90	6.80	7.40
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	15.20	16.00	16.00
Veal, common, per cwt.	12.05	14.08	14.45
Lambs, good, per cwt.	13.05	15.15	15.00
Lambs, common, per cwt.	10.58	9.68	9.45
Bacon Hogs, B1, dressed, per cwt.	19.10	21.03	23.10
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.36	0.42	0.42
Cheese, per lb.	0.22	0.23	0.23
Eggs, Grade A, large, per dozen	0.35	0.41	0.40½
Chickens, live, 5 lbs. plus, per lb.	0.28	0.27	0.27
Chickens, dressed, milk- fed, A, per lb.	0.36	0.35	0.35
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, B.C. McIntosh, Extra Fancy, per box		3.75	3.75
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1, per 75 lb. bag	1.90	1.15-1.20	1.20-1.25
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	29.00	29.00	29.00



MAKING BETTER FARM MACHINERY FOR 100 YEARS

• Since 1847 when Daniel Massey built his first little factory which was later to join hands with the firm founded by Alanson Harris, the efforts of this Company have been devoted to the production of implements to save time and labor, reduce costs and increase production on the farm.

From earliest days until 1830 seed had been sown by hand, grain had been cut with the sickle or cradle, and threshed by hand with the flail. Then in various parts of this continent, men's minds began to turn to labor-saving devices.

About 1850 began the greatest development in agriculture in the history of the world — a development in which Massey-Harris played a leading part. Within thirty years, machinery had largely taken the place of hand labor in seeding, harvesting and threshing. Soon one man could do the work formerly done by five. Production costs were reduced as much as 70 per cent.

Settlers poured into the Canadian West. Soon great numbers of Massey-Harris implements were let loose on the prairies to send a stream of golden wheat pouring to the markets of the world.

Early in the present century came the development power farming which again increased production and lowered farming costs.

Today with factories in Canada, the United States, England and France, and sales branches throughout the world, Massey-Harris has become the Empire's greatest implement industry. The Massey-Harris name is known and trusted wherever farming operations are carried on throughout the world.

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED

Established 1847

TORONTO
SWIFT CURRENT

MONTREAL
SASKATOON

MONCTON
YORKTON

WINNIPEG
CALGARY

BRANDON
EDMONTON

REGINA
VANCOUVER

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

Our patch of turnips this year gave such a good crop that they lasted two or three weeks longer than usual. We grow only a few to feed in the fall as we do not like to open our silo until about Dec. 1st. We have been afraid that there would be trouble in warm weather with spoilage since the diameter of the silo is a little big for our herd. I do not remember noticing it before but this year there seemed to be a definite drop in milk production when we changed from turnips to grass silage. The cows got a half bushel of turnips a day with hay and meal. Apparently there was no difference in the quality of the hay though they ate less of it with the silage. However we did not feel the milk-drop was severe enough to balance the extra work in growing turnips and cutting them over that involved in grass silage.

In regard to grass silage, our neighbour seems to have given us definite proof that the spoilage around the outside of the silo is because the silo is not tight enough. He put some in a silo that is plastered on the inside so is airtight. The silage is good clear to the edge. This year we put some molasses and water around the outside edge of silage as we filled, in the hope that this would prevent spoilage. It did not do so and we have decided that it must take too long before the wood swells tight with moisture at filling time. Perhaps some of the paper lining used in temporary silos might correct this.

This year we put the cows on R.O.P. and tried to feed them just a little better to be sure they would qualify.

IF YOU CATCH COLD
QUICK!
TAKE

MATHIEU'S
SYRUP

For best results follow
the instructions exactly



DOES NOT
CONSTIPATE

Don't Buy Feed





BEFORE & AFTER
"MIRACLE"

...BUY RESULTS

Ask for

"MIRACLE"

DAIRY FEEDS



M 46-9

This they should do except, perhaps, one handicapped by old age and a leaky teat. On closing the books at the end of the year we checked up to see the financial effect of the extra feed. The sum of a hundred dollars was added to our feed cost but this was multiplied by four in our net returns. Part of the increase was due to a slightly better price for butterfat but the little added feed certainly paid.

We are looking forward to the time when we shall have heifers freshening from these cows and sired by the bulls from our artificial breeding center. Sporting Success, the Superior Sire who headed our first bull battery, certainly did his duty by us as we have nine heifer calves under a year old and six of them are sired by Sporting Success. We had only two male calves during the year by artificial breeding.

While on the subject of dairying, the cost of butterfat production as calculated in Ontario does not encourage the dairy farmer to make it possible to increase the butter ration. However, it is interesting to note what happens to the \$2.54 cost per cwt. when it is based on 5.4% or 6% milk which has been our herd average on R.O.P. for the past year. Instead of a butterfat cost of 74c, it drops to 42 to 47c. But then Jerseys are known as economical producers of butterfat.

Are farmers peculiar or were they justified in feeling disgusted when the

producers' price for pork went down at about the same time as retailers were allowed a considerable rise in their selling price? Or do the farmers need to take a tip from their own hogs and remember that the hogs that squeal the loudest are apt to be the first ones fed? Yet if every class in Canada tries to be the pen of hogs that squeals the loudest, there won't be enough swill to go around and then the trouble will begin. Farm leaders should not be content with a promise that their selling prices would go up if costs go up. They should be trying to keep costs down so that surpluses of farm products can be exported at a price in line with world prices.

The promised barley shortage is now with us while the shortage of oilcake still continues in mid-winter. For the first time we have had to abandon mixing our own dairy ration in spite of the fact that it is one of our profitable jobs. Which is just the reason we had to abandon it since it is also profitable to the manufacturer and he hangs on to the essential ingredients.

Carry Away Poison Air

In cold weather, when animals are boxed up in stables where temperatures are far above those outside, ventilation becomes a real problem.

Dampness and condensation of moisture on the walls and ceiling run hand in hand with improper ventilation; and dampness, like foul air, is a very big help in spreading disease.

GREENMELK

COMPANY LIMITED.

PRODUCERS OF

Dehydrated

CLOVERS
& GRASSES
ALFALFA
&
CEROGRAS

FOR LIVESTOCK AND
POULTRY FEEDS



WALLACEBURG, ONTARIO

IF YOU CATCH COLD
QUICK!
TAKE

MATHIEU'S SYRUP



For best results follow the instructions exactly.

DOES NOT CONSTIPATE

THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF CANADA

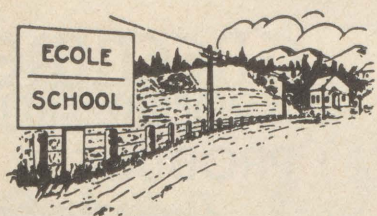
Requires

A WILDLIFE OFFICER, Bilingual, \$3000-3600,
Department of Mines and Resources,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

Full particulars on posters in Post Offices, National Employment Service Offices or Offices of the Civil Service Commission, Montreal or Quebec. Application forms, obtainable thereat, should be filed *not later than March 4, 1947*, with the

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OTTAWA

Replacing used air with fresh air is the purpose of a ventilation system, which should do this without causing drafts or chilling the barn. It should bring fresh air to all parts of the barn, and remove the foul damp air.



LIVING AND LEARNING



Farm Forums in the Third Series

by Joseph Galway

In spite of the queer quirks of the weatherman, Forums in Quebec began the new year in excellent shape. The first broadcast in 1947, "Agriculture is a Risky Business", brought in nearly one hundred reports, and the number has been increasing each week since. Attendance has been fluctuating a bit, due to stormy Monday nights. The record for the season so far was made on November 25, when 117 Forums reported a total attendance of 1871 people.

Nearly all the forty-six newly organized groups are reporting regularly. They show signs of enjoying their weekly meetings and a lot of very clear thinking is being done. A one hundred percent attendance record has been achieved by some members of these groups and in order to maintain it we hear reports of travelling to the meeting via the ski.

Action projects are the order of the day. Our efforts in the Forum Office are being directed toward helping groups to recognize jobs that need doing in their respective neighbourhoods. Reports are arriving each day telling of some new project under consideration. The excerpts under What Farm Forums are Doing are samples of many projects being developed during January.

Each week brings more and more inquiries from Forums Secretaries asking to have special information sent to their members. Added together they made six and seven closely typed pages. Each request is forwarded to the proper authority for answering. Under the heading, Farm Forums are

Asking, a few typical questions and answers have been printed.

Armstrong on CFA Board



An important new step for the Quebec Council of Farm Forums came this month with the invitation issued by H. H. Hannam to the Council asking them to nominate a member to the Board of Directors of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

At the executive meeting of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums it was decided that the president should hold this

office. Stuart Armstrong, president of the Council will be the first representative of the Council, and his nomination culminates a long term program to build a fully representative organization for English-speaking farmers in Quebec.

What Farm Forums Are Asking

PASTURE SEED SALESMEN

Glenday Road, Sherbrooke Co. "This Forum would like to draw attention to the proper authorities that high-pressure salesmen are trying to sell unsuitable pasture grass seed mixtures for this district at double the usual price and recommend double the usual amount of seed per acre. These people are believed to represent Greenlands Permanent Pastures or Evergreen Pastures."

MR. R. W. M. GREEN, Sec.

ANSWER: "I heard about that sometime ago and am pleased to receive a direct complaint. I suggest that your organization advise its members not to buy any of this seed mixtures. Furthermore, I suggest that you advise directly Mr. Robert Thomas, Plant Product Division, 1254 Bishop Street, Montreal. Inspectors will be sent immediately to

stop this racket. If you have the names of any salesmen of this type, please mention them to Mr. Thomas."

MR. ANDRE AUGER, Chief,

Field Husbandry Branch Que. Dept. of Agriculture.

GAMES BOOK

Bedford, Dutch St., Missisquoi Co. "Could you tell us where we could find a book, or suggest something in the line of games or contest for middle aged people that we might have some social evenings?" MR. ELLIS JONES, Sec.

ANSWER: "I'm afraid I do not know of any book specially designed for this purpose. However there are some American publications that may help. These are:

Games for Quiet Hours and Small Spaces. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Ave., New York City. 20c. (Intended for children but includes games anyone might enjoy.)

Mental Games. Same publisher and address as above. 10 cents. (A mimeographed booklet of alphabetic games, games of observation and of concentration, paper and pencil games, guessing games, quizzes.)

Rural Social Recreation by D. E. Lindstrom and E. H. Regnier. Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. (Don't know price.) (Includes quiet games, songs, puzzles, as well as active games.)

Social Games for Recreation by B. S. Mason and E. D. Mitchell. A. S. Barnest and Co., New York, \$3.50. (One of the best books available on recreation. Includes games of all kinds.)

"I trust these suggestions will be of use to you and that your Forum will have many enjoyable social evenings."

RUTH I. MCKENZIE, *Assistant Sec., National Farm Radio Forum.*

T.B. TEST

Amy Corner, Stanstead Co. "When do we have our next T.B. test in this section? The last one was done in 1941, and the members feel it now overdue."

J. R. TAYLOR, *Sec.*

ANSWER: "In reply I wish to inform you that re test in areas is late in the whole province and it is not likely to improve for at least a few years. We have new areas which, although accepted by the Federal for over two years, have not yet been tested.

"This delay in carrying on the work is due to a shortage of veterinarians.

"For more exact information I would suggest you apply to Dr. J. L. N. Couture, Federal District Veterinary Inspector, Confederation Building, McGill College Avenue, Montreal."

J. M. VEILLEUX, *Health of Animals Branch, Department of Agriculture.*

MILK PRICES

Granby Hill, Shefford Co. "Would you please advise us the steps taken in granting the milk prices? That is to say, do our requests receive attention from the Milk Board, or the Government, or just what is the procedure? We would appreciate this information."

MR. STANLEY M. CROSSFIELD, *Sec.*

ANSWER: "May I state immediately that there are no definite rules nor mathematical formula adopted by our Commission to determine fluid milk prices. Many factors may be taken into consideration, which may also vary not only with several markets in the province, but also within a region, such as: the importance of the market, the proportion of milk sold by pasteurized milk dealers compared to raw milk distributors or producer-distributors.

Here follows however, some of the main factors which may be taken into consideration, and used as a general guide in arriving at price determination:

1. Local conditions of the dairy industry;

2. Hearings and bargaining prices with fluid milk producers;

3. General conditions of supply and demand;

4. Average cost of production used as a guide, and its trend previous years;

5. Comparison of present day costs of the main item of expenses in milk production, such as feed and labor, with the prices of a chosen period;

6. Crop conditions, feed prices changes, labor costs, and cow replacement costs;

7. Price relation with other agricultural and dairy products;

8. Changes in general economic conditions;

9. General consideration in cost of distribution;

10. Purchasing power of public;

11. Price relation with other provinces.

In general, prices are set in an attempt to be reasonable, that is, high enough to secure a good quality milk on the market, and not so high as to flood it with surplus over several years by regular producers suppliers and encourage new producers on the market. Also prices should not be so high that retail prices would reach a point where milk consumption would decrease unduly."

ALPHONSE SAVOIE, *Sec., Quebec Dairy Commission.*

BANG'S DISEASE

Selby Lake, Missisquoi Co. "During our visit to Macdonald College last summer, I noticed two exhibits: one penicillin and the other I believe was streptomycin and it stated that streptomycin would kill the germ of Bang's disease. Could you give me further information on streptomycin? Is it in use as a cure for Bang's Disease? Where obtainable, how administered, and cost?"

MRS. A. LAMPMAN, *Sec.*

ANSWER: "I am sorry to report that streptomycin is not available for use for animal diseases, and even if it were the price is quite out of reach for practical use. At the present time we have no treatment for Bang's disease, but by very careful handling of herds, and calfhood vaccination, some progress is being made.

"If you ever need any further information on methods of handling the disease, please let us know."

DR. W. E. SWALES, *Chairman, Dept. of Animal Pathology.*

POOR RECEPTION ON CBM

New London, Richmond Co. "We get very poor reception over CBM in the evening as so many other stations cut in. Can anything be done about it?"

MRS. CLARENCE PEASE, *Sec.*

ANSWER: "The interference which you experience is due to the present extremely favourable conditions in the upper atmosphere (ionosphere) which permit the transmission of signals from far distant stations during hours of darkness. Therefore, other stations which operate on the

same channel as CBM, namely, 940 kc. cause interference in those areas in which the signals from CBM are of comparatively low value. This condition is much worse during the winter months, and particularly this year and will continue next year due to the abnormal sunspot activity. The only relief is by an increase in power for CBM which the corporation hopes to be able to carry out in the not too distant future." AUGUSTIN FRIGON, *General Manager*.

What Farm Forums Are Doing

New London, Richmond Co. "Our action project for this year is in trying to secure electricity for the district."

MRS. CLARENCE PEASE, *Secretary*.

Denholm, Gatineau Co. "We had a discussion on ways and means of securing mill feed, prepared feed, and concentrates at a more reasonable price; by polling our needs and buying in 5 or 10 ton lots."

MR. GERALD McMILLAN, *Secretary*.

Hatley R.R. 2, Stanstead Co. "Several things were discussed as projects, for our group this season. A community spraying outfit was the most popular topic."

MRS. WALLACE ALEXANDER, *Secretary*.

Dunkin, Brome Co. "Our members talked about the possibilities of securing agricultural lime and seed grain."

MRS. ELIZABETH BAILEY, *Secretary*.

Mansonville, Brome Co. "Our action project is to try to organize a cold storage plant for the Forums in Potton."

MR. W. J. YOUNG, *Secretary*.

Waterville, Compton Co. "We are thinking of taking up an action project on obtaining a sprayer, chiefly for the spraying of apple trees and potatoes. We do not have a machine for this purpose at present."

MR. R. H. BERNARD, *Secretary*.

Herdman, Huntingdon Co. "The surrounding Forums are joining in establishing a local lime quarry for the production of limestone for the farmers."

MRS. JOHN M. WALLACE, *Secretary*.

River Outarde, Chateaugay Co. "Enclosed you will find a cheque for \$2.25 in payment for four subscriptions to the Macdonald College Journal, and one song book. Would you please send us a Guide to Farm Home Planning and Modernization? We are sending to Ottawa for the apple recipe books, and to McGill for a travelling library."

MRS. CLIFFORD COWAN, *Secretary*.

Eaton Road, Sherbrooke Co. "We had Mr. Donald MacMillan, Agronomist from Lennoxville, as our guest at the Forum."

MRS. FRED CASWELL, *Secretary*.

Spring Road, Sherbrooke Co. "The subject of winter roads was first discussed in our small group, later a public meeting was held covering the whole territory. As a result, a Good Roads Association was formed. Our Forum had a small part in this \$800.00 project."

MRS. N. L. CAMERON, *Secretary*.

What Farm Forums Are Saying

Dunham, Missisquoi Co. "In view of the fact that our district looks to the sugar woods and the apple orchards for the biggest source of income, it was thought that the weather was our worst hazard in farm operations."

MRS. MARCUS DOHERTY, *Secretary*.

Frost Village, Shefford Co. "Government regulations are absolutely necessary if T.B. and Bang's disease are to be cleaned up or contamination prevented from spreading."

MRS. J. W. HACKWELL, *Secretary*.

Staynerville, Argenteuil Co. "In war time the Government gave dairy farmers a subsidy on milk. The sudden lifting of this subsidy has been a serious drawback to farmers inasmuch as consumption has dropped and he is now getting surplus milk in the low production months of November and December."

MRS. BAZIL CLARK, *Secretary*.

Tullochgorum, Chateaugay Co. "We need drainage equipment in our district. The Government will supply the men and machinery at a small cost to the farmer, but we have to spend too long a time waiting."

MR. HUGH CAMERON, *Secretary*.

Willow Brook, Brome Co. "Keep tariffs down. High tariffs spoil our trade with other countries."

MR. WILDRED MOFFATT, *Secretary*.

Byrd District, Richmond Co. "The press and radio should give its farm listeners front line notice of anything new about Farm Federations as soon as it is available. The schools should also include notes on new developments, in their current events program, as children of to-day are the men and women of to-morrow."

MR. A. E. CHURCH, *Secretary*.

Denholm, Gatineau Co. "The individual farmer can help to finance the C.F.A. by being a member of a farm organization which supports the C.F.A."

MR. GERALD McMILLAN, *Secretary*.

Frelighsburg, Missisquoi Co. "Our group believes that Canadian Agricultural policy in the future should take into consideration the recommendations of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, but that their recommendations should not be compulsory."

MRS. SHIRLEY TAIT, *Secretary*.

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MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUEBEC



THE COLLEGE PAGE

Professor L. C. Raymond Heads Agronomy Department



McGill University has announced the promotion of Professor L. C. Raymond, M.S., to be Chairman of the Department of Agronomy at Macdonald College with the rank of Professor. In this position he succeeds the late Professor Robert Summerby who, until his sudden death last September, had held the post since 1919.

Professor Raymond, who is well known in the farming communities of this province, was born in New Brunswick and received his early education there. He enrolled at Macdonald College in 1908, the second year of the college's existence, and graduated with a B.S.A. degree in 1912. He has been connected with the College ever since, though he was away for two years in military service during the Great War, and took time off to obtain his M.S. degree at the University of Wisconsin. While on the staff he rose through the different academic grades of Assistant, Lecturer, Assistant Professor, and Associate Professor.

During his years of service to his Alma Mater, he has won distinction as a teacher, lecturer and investigator. Among many other things, he has done pioneer work in the development of varietal hybrids in corn; his work with turnips resulted in the release a few years ago of the Laurentian variety which quickly achieved a premier position as the most popular variety for table stock. He has been chairman for many years of a joint research project on pasture improvement, and in this post he has taken part in, directed and co-ordinated a series of studies of great practical and scientific value, and is a recognized authority in this field. He has written many articles, pamphlets and bulletins on agronomic subjects.

In addition, his membership on many administrative, technical and scientific committees and organizations attest the versatility of his interests. He has been active in alumni activities and is at present a director of the McGill Graduates Society.

Household Science Director Wins Doctorate

Miss Margaret McCready, Director of the School of Household Science, has been awarded the Doctorate of the University of Aber-

deen. Her thesis was based on work done in connection with a survey of the food habits of the people of the British Isles, carried out under the direction of Sir John Boyd Orr, the nationally famous British nutrition expert.



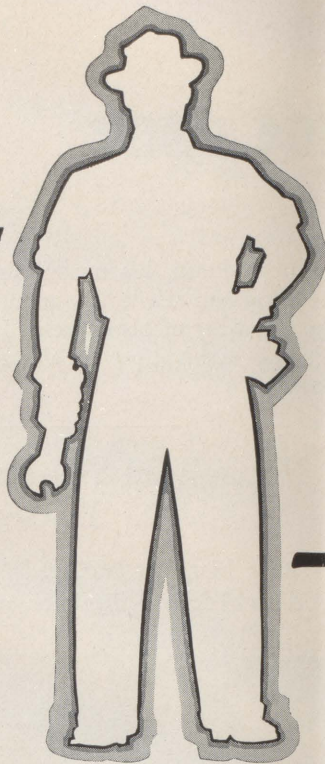
In 1936 Sir John Orr published his famous book, "Food, Health and Income" in which he claimed

that half the population of the British Isles received, on the average, an inadequate diet, on which they maintained a markedly lowered standard of health. Authorities, realizing that if this were true, something must be done about it, set to work to obtain more information.

Between 1937 and 1939 Sir John conducted a country-wide survey to collect food facts and to check the physical condition of the children whose families co-operated in the survey. Miss McCready was one of the surveyors: she made periodic visits to families in various income groups, checking on the quantity and quality of food purchased. When the family food records were completed and priced they were placed in their respective food expenditure and income groupings, then analyzed for content of the essential food nutrients — calories, protein, vitamins and minerals. The results were then compared with an approved standard for nutrient content of an adequate diet according to the individual needs of the family members.

The weekly food records of several hundred English and Scottish families formed the basis of a study of food habits for which Miss McCready was granted her Doctor's degree.

Meet Mr. A-C



- WHO IS HE?

WHEN a business succeeds, it usually grows. This growth calls for a more complex system of management and, often, more widespread ownership.

Take a company like Allis-Chalmers, which has grown and progressed for 100 years. Just who is Mr. A-C? Because the answer to a question like that is complex, it is easy for people to pick up mistaken impressions.

For the sake of the record, let's take Mr. A-C apart and see who he really is.

WHO IS CAPITAL?

Capital doesn't wear a silk hat at Allis-Chalmers. "Capital" consists of 23,100 stockholders who own an average of less than 110 shares each. Mr. Capital might be a grocer, a farmer, a widow, a school teacher, or YOU. He might be a company employee in the office or shop or an officer of the company.

No one individual or family owns more than 1/2 of 1 percent of the total stock of Allis-Chalmers.

This is an example of democratic ownership distinctive in the history of large corporations.



WHO IS MANAGEMENT?

Management is the guiding hand (or head) hired by the owners to make an organization tick—and click! Management coordinates the efforts of individuals and sets the direction the company travels.

Who is Mr. Management at Allis-Chalmers? Not just the officers and division heads of the company. Management is the block manager in the territory, the foreman in the shop.



Management is every employee from errand boy to president who contributes by word and deed to the progress of the company.

Speaking of errand boys, two of the top officers of Allis-Chalmers started with that job. Two others started as salesmen in the field. Two others as student engineers. All Allis-Chalmers officers know the business from the ground up—through experience with the company.

Mr. Management doesn't wear a high wing collar at Allis-Chalmers. Neither does he have any monopoly on his job.

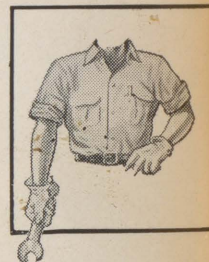
WHO IS LABOR?

The man who works in the shop is spoken of in the newspaper as "labor." Actually, he may be a skilled craftsman, as much a master of his trade as a dentist or a surgeon.

Actually he may be a part of *Management* by reason of some suggestion he has made to improve a process or a product.

Actually he may be a part of *Capital* through ownership of company stock.

The fact that he works with his hands makes him no less a part of Allis-Chalmers than the man or woman who works at a desk. The terms "Capital," "Management," and "Labor" are indefinite and overlapping. Many a man who works in the shop is actually a part of all three groups.



Introducing Mr.



Who then is Mr. A-C? He is a combination of 23,100 stockholders, 25,000 employees, nearly 5,000 dealers and their employees, and more than 10,000 suppliers who furnish in excess of 100,000 separate items for manufacture.

He symbolizes a company in which no individual or family owns more than 1/2 of 1 percent of total stock.

His is a company which contributes something to better living in nearly every home in America—in supplying machines to grow and process food, generate electricity, pump water, build roads, produce building materials.

Mr. A-C is a potent contributor to the welfare and livelihood of millions of people.

It takes the right hand, left hand, head, heart and pocketbook to achieve such results. No one part of him can do the job alone.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
RUMELY LTD.—TORONTO